

# I.B.E.W. Salutes the

# LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION



SAM J. BYERS General President



E. C. JAMES General Secretary-Treasurer

Chartered a half century ago, the Laundry Workers' International Union has recorded dramatic progress during the past twelve years. Before 1938, virtually the entire membership of the union was concentrated on the West Coast. In 1939, the international elected new officers and, under the vigorous leadership of President Sam J. Byers and Secretary-Treasurer E. C. James, its progress throughout the nation has been amazingly swift.

The officers and members of the LWIU, just concluding its golden anniversary year, can look with pride on accomplishments during the past decade which have brought not only greater economic security for thousands of laundry workers, but also have won new dignity and self-respect for employes in this important industry.

This great and growing international is determined to make the last half of the century an even greater era of progress for laundry workers. Intensive organizing drives are under way in the South and the East to assure unorganized workers an opportunity to win the gains others of their craft already are enjoying through the efforts of the LWIU. It is a privilege to salute this sister A. F. of L. union in this issue.

# TEE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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# Contents

Executive Council Meeting	2
Good Homes Make for Good Citizenship	6
Our Children—Heirs of Democracy	9
A New Broadway "Spectacular"	12
Old Facts About the New Year	13
Editorials	14
About Card Numbers	16
The Laundry Workers' Story	17
With the Ladies	26
Accurate Electrical Measurements Vital	28
Handling Reservations by Electronics	30
The National Headache (Sinusitis)	33
Orchids to Our Press Secretaries	35
Questions and Answers	36
Do You Remember?	38
Short Circuits	45
Wired for Sound	47
Wire 'em	49
Local Lines	51
Death Claims	79
In Memoriam	80

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# **Executive Council Meeting**

# Minutes and Report of the International Executive Council

Regular Meeting Beginning December 4, 1950

All Council Members present—Paulsen, Marciante, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn and Cockburn.

The Council's last minutes and report were approved.

The Auditor's regular reports were examined, discussed and filed.

A letter from Richard Rapattoni of Local Union 47, Alhambra, California—dealing with our Miami Convention—was referred to the International Secretary.

# CASE OF CHARLES W. WRIGHT

Charles W. Wright is a member of Local Union 867, Sandusky, Ohio. He became an electrical contractor and signed an agreement with this Local April 11, 1950. The agreement was cancelled July 6, 1950 by the Local Union following repeated violations by Wright. He then appealed to Vice President Freeman.

The Vice President, after much correspondence, wrote Wright; "The Local Union has decided to cancel your agreement due to continuous violations on your part, therefore, this matter is entirely in the hands of the Local Union and this office will take no action."

President Tracy denied Wright's appeal for the same reason.

#### A Local Union Matter

In studying the files, we note Wright's appeal to this Council is based on the Local Union's refusal to sign an agreement with his wife. Wright wanted this so he could get around the requirement of hiring one journeyman. He would be the journeyman.

The record shows Wright, as a contractor, had never paid the Employees' Benefit Board anything. He did not carry Workmen's Compensation Insurance and continued to work as a "one-man" contractor after the agreement in his name was cancelled.

The decisions rendered in this case were proper. The Council also finds that the refusal of the Local Union to sign an agreement with Wright's wife is entirely a Local Union matter. His appeal, therefore, is denied.

# CASE OF E. M. ROBERSON

Roberson belongs to Local Union 136, Birmingham, Alabama. In September 1941 the Executive Council approved his application for pension. He declined, however, to accept the pension unless he could continue as an electrical inspector for the City.

January 19, 1942 he wrote:

"I think I am entitled to my pension and still hold my job with the City as an inspector of electrical work."

No more was heard from Roberson for over 7 years (June 25, 1949) when he again requested his pension. This time he said nothing about working at our trade. But inquiry disclosed that he was still earried on the City's payroll as "Electrical Inspector." So his request was again denied.

# Wants A Settlement

Fourteen months later (September 13, 1950) he wrote:

"Too bad you can't get off that electric inspector business.... My pension is overdue and I am still hoping to collect with 6% since September 1941 when it was okayed by I.E.C.... I neither deny or admit anything.... I really want a settlement."

There will be no "settlement." The Constitution—in Article XXVIII, Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7—clearly holds that electrical inspection is electrical work. And Article XII, Section 3, plainly states:

"Any member admitted to pension benefits shall not be permitted to perform any electrical work of any kind either for compensation or gratis for anyone . . ."

Neither are electrical inspectors entitled to withdrawal eards while they continue in such positions. Roberson's claim, therefore, is again denied.

# CASE OF J. D. HARKLEROAD

Harkleroad was placed on our pension rolls in October 1950. He was later elected Business Manager of the Aluminum Trades Council—Vancouver, Washington—at full time with salary. One of our Local Unions—49 of Portland, Oregon—belongs and pays per capita tax to that Council. Our Local Union would thus be paying part of Harkleroad's salary. He would represent and look after its interests. This is the same as the Local Union employing him as a part time representative.

## "Without Voice or Vote"

The Constitution fails to state whether members on pension can or cannot serve as our Local Union officers or representatives—full or part time. But it does state they shall be issued a special withdrawal eard and be "without voice or vote" in our Local Union meetings.

The Executive Council, therefore, holds and decides that members—while receiving our pension—shall not serve as officers or representatives, directly or indirectly, of our Local Unions or the IBEW.

# INTERNATIONAL CHARGE

The Constitution—Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph (9)—empowers the International President

"To take charge of the affairs of any L. U. when in his judgment such is necessary to protect or advance the interests of its members and the I.B.E.W., but for a period not to exceed six months. If the I. P. or his representative cannot or has not adjusted the affairs of the L. U. involved at the end of this period, then he shall refer the entire case to the I.E.C. which shall render a decision at its next regular meeting. The I. P. may suspend any local officer or member who offers interference in such cases."

The above authority has not been misused. We have over 1,500 Local Unions and in the last two years the President found it necessary to take charge of the affairs of only 17.

# Absolutely Necessary

The Executive Council has found, in each case coming before it, that charge was taken only when this became quite necessary to protect the membership.

The cases now before us are: Local Unions 129, Elyria, Ohio—667, Pueblo, Colorado—and 768, Kalispell, Montana. The International President, as the law provides, referred these unfortunate cases to us.

After carefully studying each case, the Executive Council decided that International charge (or supervision) will continue in each until further notice.

#### President and Secretary

President Tracy and Secretary Milne reported to and consulted with the Council on several matters.

We adopted a resolution, authorizing the International Secretary to "execute demand notes payable to the Board of Trustees of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Pension Benefit Trust Fund."

We also authorized him to use the proceeds of such notes for investment and the income derived therefrom to be deposited only in the Brotherhood's Pension Fund. The notes may be paid out of the Brotherhood's Pension and General Funds.

# DISBURSEMENTS FROM PENSION FUND

We were advised of the progress being made in preparing for the actuarial study of our records concerning pensions. When the actuaries have completed their work and conclusions have been reached, the membership will be advised.

The following explains itself. It covers the eleven months of 1950 before our December Meeting:

1950	Number on Pension	Admitted to Pension	Deaths	Disbursements from Pension Fund
January	3,620	62	34	\$182,070.49
February	3,646	49	25	201,336.29
March	3,686	74	27	194,439.63
April	3,734	61	11	197,086.08
May	3,756	49	20	197,059.23
June	3,775	61	29	200,452.64
July	3,804	54	24	199,816.34
August	3,845	65	18	195,280.83
September	3,888	70	20	213,681.24
October	3,933	68	20	220,139.00
November	3,986	66	18	213,000.47

The number going off pension for other reasons has been deducted. The first column (to the left) shows the number actually on pension each month.

# PENSIONS APPROVED

The Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

Card In	For	merly
The I.O.	Of	L. U.
Gallagher, John	banzo	. 3
Clark, Roy F		
Griffith, Guy		
Dwyer, Edward C		
Grissinger, Roy D		17
Richards, Earl Porter	* * (*)	. 18
Holden, Glenn A.		30
Kenlin, C. H		40
Birmingham, Robert R	1000000	. 48
Zink, Charles	1.1850	. 53
Davis, J. E.		
Gamer, Dan T		
Wood, Homer E		76
Davies, John H		
Philley, George J		
Knox, William J	1,0250	. 98
Clough, Gilbert Brook		
Autrey, Percy Benton		
Wyman, John P		134

Card In Form Of I		Membersi In L. I	
Burnes, George A	230	Caldwell, Robert S	11
McAulay, Donald M		Derby, Albert O	11
Croll, Elmer A	231	Horenden, Bert A	11
Lewis, William M	333	Meienberg, Moritz	11
Misback, Louis B	369	Willem, E. J	16
Bullock, Oliver	397	MacDonald, Robert	17
Curtis, Paul C	397	McKay, Donald D	17
Sibeck, John E	426	Pettibone, Roy	17
Fulton, Walter R	532	Birkett, Robert	28
Smith, C. Arthur	567	Jones, David W	28
Mahoney, Edward J		Reinker, William	38
Cleveland, W. D		Williams, Edward	39
Lynch, John J.		Hill, J. W	48
Richardson, E. L		Zingsheim, W. E	48
Roberts, William V.		Hoover, Raymond E	52
Lidstone, Alfred E		Kragel, William	52
Ohman, Olof P.		Closson, John F.	53
Taylor, Arthur		Emery, C. W.	53
Cleverley, John Howard		Langham, Sam.	53
Loudermilk, Harry H		DeWeese, Raymond J.	58
Conneny, marry D	1.100	Landrum, Frank M	59 e=
		Felix, A. R. Douglas, S. E.	65
21 - 1	Deva-	Taylor, Robert	77
Member In L.		Metz, Arthur L.	82
	-	Holm, Charles H.	98
Boemer, A. D	1	Moore, Frank W.	98
Coates, Harry C	1	Edmondson, Thomas	
Hanratty, Tom	1	Brymer, Alfred	
Meinert, John T.	1	Delory, William H	
Sims, Vincent		Marr, Arthur L	
Burgess, Alex		Miller, Edwin S	
Bilz, William T	3	O'Brien, Cornelius J	
Bischoff, Daniel A	3	Peterson, Gustave S	103
Couse, Percy	- 3	Rushworth, Walter	103
de Quintal, Lawrence	3	Vayens, Louis	103
Dillon, Harry		Manning, Peter J	
Jung, Gustave		Kinne, Bert O	
Kammer, William A		Waldum, Alvin S	
Lang, Joseph		Stainton, Jay Haskell	
Moore, Charles		Fredrick, Ed. M.	
Rehder, Charles		Lowenstein, Fred E.	
Reichline, Harry		Saylor, C. W.	
Reynolds, Harold R		McCollough, Wilbur C.	
Siebert, William M.		Sigler, Dale B.	
Wack, Charles H. Wagner, Edward P.		York, Frank	
Werner, Gus.		Bell, Art Cole, Curtis	
Winter, William		Frenzel, Charles	
Wissert, George		Gallagher, William J.	
Sephton, Henry H.		Gibson, Joseph	
Ahrens, William C.		Hill, James M.	
Brehman, Ralph A		Hopkins, C. B.	
Clausen, Einer C		Kohlhas, Charles	
Ohman, Oscar		Liska, George	
O'Leary, C. J.		McKeon, Patrick	
Rutherford, John		Noeppel, Alfred	
Schaefer, George C		Norgate, Walter	
Silk, James J		Olson, Axel	
West, Henry	9	Orr, R. V	134

		-
Paisley, C. T		
Bandelin, Alex		1147
Story, William E		
Eldred, Charles A	**********	1245

Membership

In L. U.

# BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence was presented to the Executive Council and corrections have been made in the International records in the birth dates of the following members:

	Membershi	
	In	L. U.
Kennedy, Roger Q		
Merz, Frank		3
Reyes, Charles C		3
Tomko, Andrew		
Lamping, John J		
Studley, Joseph G		
Conroy, William James		65
Schreiber, Charles		. 130
Beney, Martin L.		. 213
Howard, W. F.		
DePriest, Lester		
Wright, James Edward		
Pand Fronte Pontan	105/2010/15	709
Bond, Frank Burton		700
Stanfield, J. W		
Sadler, Edward		
McTeague, Patrick		
Linstedt, George W		
Senken, Henry		
Brend, Richard H		
Yarvice, Joseph		
Hackett, George E		
Collingwood, T. E	Card i	n I.O.

#### BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Requests for changes in birth dates in the International records of the following members were denied:

	1	n	L.	U
Underwood, Rolla B		SVI	2.4141	1
Berry, James W				
King, W. H			974791	40
Strong, Walter T	13.	4		56
Fitzpatrick, May C	ar	d	in	1.0
Soper, Willard E	ar	d	in	1.0

## NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

The Council adjourned late Friday, December 8, 1950 after completing the business before it.

The next regular meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M., Monday, March 5, 1950.

> II. II. BROACH, Secretary of Executive Council.

Membership



# San Francisco Proves:

# GOOD HOMES make for GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Editor's Note: Charles J. Foehn besides serving on the Executive Council of the I.B.E.W. is also business manager of Local No. 6. Mayor Roger D. Lapham appointed him to the San Francisco Housing Authority in 1946 for a four-year term. This spring Mayor Elmer E. Robinson, in recognition of Brother Foehn's outstanding record of public service, reappointed him for another four-year term. His fellow commissioners immediately elected him to the office of vice president of the five-member commission.

"IN love of home, love of country has its rise." This quotation from Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," clutched in the talons of the fabled Phoenix, is the theme of the seal of the San Francisco Housing Authority. Perhaps nothing more fittingly defines the driving purpose behind the effort of this organization to provide better homes for the city's low-income families.

The San Francisco Housing Authority was organized in 1938 following the passage of the Housing Act of the year before. In the early days its career was marked by stormy sessions filled with protesting property owners and the representatives of private enterprise.

Slowly however prejudice and



angry opposition gave way to understanding as the first projects were completed and occupied. By the time of Pearl Harbor the Housing Authority had completed five developments, and plans for six others were ready when the orders came to defer such construction indefinitely. In its place the Authority was asked to develop the Hunters Point area into a gigantic emergency war-housing community for the workers recruited from various parts of the country for the big San Francisco Naval Shipyard.

The Authority undertook this job of providing emergency housing for some 30,000 workers and their families and the work was completed with such dispatch that both the Navy and the War Department conferred citations on the Authority for the excellence of its work.

# Survey Launched

When the Housing Bill was passed by the Congress last year the San Francisco Housing Authority immediately dusted off the plans for its six deferred projects and launched a survey to determine how much more housing the By CHARLES J. FOEHN

Member International Executive Council

City would require. As a result of this study the Authority made application for 3,000 additional units which are now in the final stages before the Board of Supervisors, the legislative body of the City and County of San Francisco.

Construction of the six deferred projects and the 3,000 additional units in the new program will represent a total of more than \$41,-000,000 in construction costs and it is estimated that about 75 percent of this will go into labor in one way or another. It is estimated that to date more than six million man-hours have been employed in the construction work of this Authority and another million and a quarter of man-hours will be needed for the deferred program and the 3,000 additional units.

But labor is not interested in public low rent housing from the standpoint of employment only. We believe that good housing is essential to good citizenship and good citizenship is vital to the welfare of our community and national life.

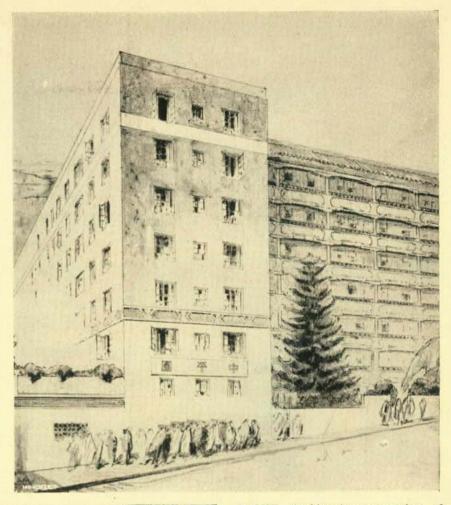
The entire country, judging from the action of Congress in the matter of the 1949 housing and slum clearance legislation, is now aware of the great liability of slums. Communities realize that they have a responsibility in the maintenance of minimum standards of housing just as they have

for public health, crime prevention and fire protection.

In San Francisco a study was made of one sub-standard area under consideration as a slum clearance project. An examination showed that this district cost the city for fire, health and police protection a total of \$712,027, exceeding its total tax revenue by \$373,295 in one year.

Compare this with the record of the Housing Authority in its 10 years of operation of public housing. Public housing is exempt from taxation but the Authority voluntarily makes a payment in lieu. The five permanent projects have paid into the city treasury during this past decade a total of \$580,408.85, or five times more than this same property would have paid if it had remained in the same condition it was prior to its use for public housing. Added to this was \$98,160 paid into the city in lieu of taxes on the sites of the deferred projects and \$1,244,810.66 from emergency war housing.

These are testing days of our democracy. We know that our system and our way of life will



Billion Control Visit Visit of the party of



ABOVE—Architect's prospective of Ping Yuen (Tranquil Gardens) San Francisco's big Chinatown public housing project on which construction is now under way.

LEFT—North Beach Place in San Francisco's colorful Italian section, another of the projects in San Francisco's current public housing program. The site for this development is now in process of being cleared and made ready for construction.

stand or fall by the collective spirit, moral and physical strength of all of our people. The members of our Housing Authority believe that here in San Francisco we have proved beyond any doubt that it is not good business to keep any portion of the community submerged in standards of living that are not conducive of good home life and good citizenship. We have seen public housing pay handsome dividends that go far beyond the very fine tax record just mentioned. We have had the

(Continued on page 50)

# Glass Blower Is Label Champion

At the recent A. F. of L. Convention in Houston, Texas, President Tracy presented an I.B.E.W.-made Crosley radio to delegate Volney Andrews for possessing more union labels than any other delegate attending the 69th Convention.

Mr. Andrews, an old hand at union label competition and himself a member of the A. F. of L. Glass Bottle Blowers Association, showed 15 different union labels, including union labels on suit, hat, necktie, shirt, undershirt, shorts, socks, garters, shoes, belt, eard case, billfold, matches, Viceroy eigarettes and Wheeling stogies.

Secretary-Treasurer of the West Virginia Federation of Labor, Mr. Andrews originated the idea of putting a check-list of the number of union labels carried by each delegate on the back of each credential at the West Virginia Convention. He won first prize in the



Volney Andrews (right), receives from I.B.E.W. President Dan Tracy a radio while Raymond Leheney, director of the AFL's Union Label Trades Department, looks on. Award was made at the AFL convention at Houston, Texas.

contest at the West Virginia Federation of Labor Convention.

Asked why he insisted that everything he bought be union made, Mr. Andrews said, "As a member of the Glass Bottle Blowers, I want other union members to buy beverages and foods in the glass bottles we make. If they do, it helps to make our jobs more

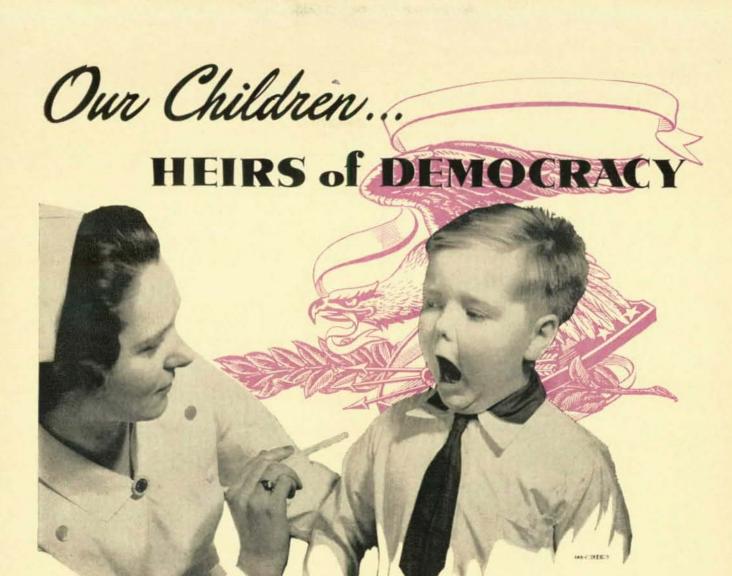
secure. In return, I believe it's the duty of all union members to buy products made by other unions to help protect union wages and working conditions."

That's the true union label spirit, Brothers! We hope all Electrical Workers will follow Brother Andrews' example and insist on union goods and services.

# Labor-Management Conference at Phoenix, Arizona



Steering Committee for Second Annual Conference of Arizona Utility Companies and L.B.E.W. Utility Local Unions. This statewide meeting occurred December 9 and 10 in Phoenix. Full coverage of the conference will be given in the February issue of the Journal. Standing, left to right: Earl Mayer, Nalapco; George C. Green, Calapco; J. A. Doran, Tucson Local No. 1116; Andy Coplan, Phoenix Local No. 387; Rod McMullin, Water Users; C. E. Hockings, Tucson G. & E.; John T. Kimball, Calapco; Al McGrath, Water Users; Merle Duggan, Flagstaff Local No. 1522; W. F. Osborn, Arizona Edison; Lin Boice, Phoenix Local No. 266; Charles Mueller, Jr., Arizona Edison. Seated, left to right: Elson Alvarez, Nogales Local No. 1476; H. R. Pettet, Phoenix Local No. 387; J. C. O'Malley, Phoenix Local No. 266; Al Shackelford, Arizona IBEW locals' International representative; W. T. Lucking, Arizona Edison; Glenn Webb, Casa Grande Local No. 1341, Vaughan Pierce, Water Users Power District. Committee members not pictured include Jack Knowlton, Bruce Robertson and Russell Goodrich, all Phoenix Local No. 387; Nello Scott, Prescott Local No. 1100; Stan Ward, Water Users Power District, and Del Mitchell, Citizens Utilities.



Wars come and go—the threat of the atomic bomb rests, a living fear, in the lives of us allbut through trials and threat of destruction, Americans are still keeping sacred the feeling that the youth of this country is important. The boys and girls of today are the heirs of the future. Americans have always felt a bond of destiny with and a definite pledge to the future. When they landed here as Pilgrims, when 150 years later they signed the Declaration of Independence, when in 1916 and 1941 they took up arms for the defense of this country, it was not one whit more for the present than for the future. Americans have always felt that their country was bigger and stronger than any one generation and that it was destined to live and grow and preserve de-

mocraey through the years. And from the time that little Virginia Dare, the first white child to be born in America, came into the world, the men and women of these United States have tried to better the lot of American children and insure the future by being sure the health and welfare and education of all America's sons and daughters was looked after.

## White House Conference

And so it is not amazing today that our country has paused in the midst of defense preparations and constant threat of war, to once more hold a White House Conference for Children.

One of these conferences has been held every 10 years since 1909 and out of the workings of these conferences, eventually came child labor laws and bigger and better schools, aid to dependent children, better institutions for homeless children and a great many other ways and means of creating a better life for the children of the United States and fitting them better to live that life.

The year 1950—the midcentury year—was the half way mark in a fateful century. The first half of the Twentieth Century has been marked by discoveries so amazing, so startling and far-reaching that it is impossible for any of us to know where they will end. And no one knows what the next half century will bring. But our children will know and they must be ready and able to handle the problems and the power in the future which we pass on to them.

Growing up today is a rather

hazardous experience for many children. Courts which deal daily with dependent, neglected and delinquent youngsters can give tragic testimony to this statement.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually by our Government for care of the mentally ill.

Divorce, desertion, poverty and erime are still very prevalent factors in this, the richest country in the world, in which people should have the most advantages and be the most contented.

In these United States there are people who are miserable themselves and make others miserable too. And there are many who grow up with great talent for art, music, statesmanship, etc. who never get a chance to express or develop their talents and they die aborning.

Therefore in view of these few simple facts it was quite logical then, for this 1950 National Conference to select for its purpose the following:

"The purpose of this Conference shall be to consider how we can develop in children the mental, emotional and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship, and what physical, economic and social conditions are deemed necessary to this development."

More than 5,000 delegates gathered from every corner of the

# CHILDREN IN THE WORLD TODAY

United States .... 37 million

Canada 2	
Latin America 61	million
Europe (including	
all U.S.S.R.)172	
Africa 76	million
Asia	million
South Pacific 3	million

United States in the National Guard Armory in Washington, D. C. to hear this purpose expounded and developed.

Two years of preparation preceded the conference during which time the nation's experts on child health, education and welfare, contributed their suggestions and ideas. Delegates to the conference included teachers, clergymen, social workers, doctors, psychiatrists, nurses, juvenile court officials, labor union representatives, mothers and fathers and others active in the community. At the conference, for the first time, youth itself was represented. About 500 young people from urban and rural youth organizations, employed youth, physically handicapped children, and children living in institutions participated.

The effect of war on today's children was the key topic in many of the 60 panels and work groups

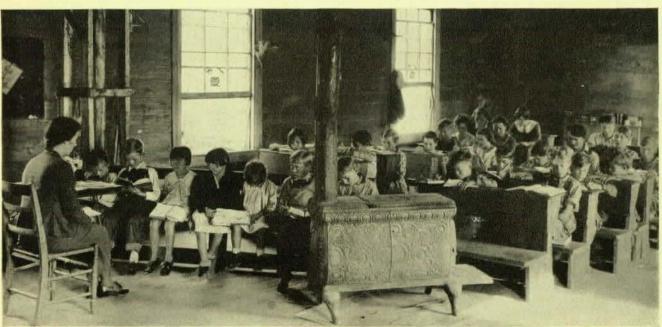
at which delegates spent most of their time during the five-day conference. It was essentially a working conference, with specific problems being discussed.

Oscar Ewing, chairman of the National Committee of the conference, opened the first meeting and gave the keynote address. Mr. Ewing listed as "the most blatant and obvious pitfalls" for children: prejudice and discrimination; destitution, illness and ignorance; squalor and "the blighting indecencies" of bad housing; educational malnutrition and "empty time."

"If each child in America can only—and it is not too much to ask—if each can only do his growing up without most of these traps and hazards, then each will, I think, make his own 'fair chance,' " Mr. Ewing stated.

In speaking of "fair chance" Mr. Ewing was referring to the goal of the conference, to try to guarantee to every child a "fair chance" at the mental, emotional and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness. Mr. Ewing gave a graphic description:

"Watch the crowd when school lets out some afternoon, and pick out the lonely boy, the silent one who stands at the street corner scuffing his toe against the curb, hating and fearing to go home. What sort of a person is he? What



The "little red schoolhouse" still exists in many locations in the United States.

sort of a family is he going home to? What are his emotional needs, his yearnings, his hopes, his potential growth?

"He has the right to be wanted, to feel he 'belongs." Will he find the answer to that need? Or will he go through life rejecting and rejected?"

Mr. Ewing went on to say: "If we can translate our convictions into action—and we can—if we do what we know needs to be done and should be done—in our homes, our schools, our churches, our health centers and our communities—then we will have given our children their opportunity to achieve for themselves the mental and moral health which is their birthright."

"Whatever we gain for our own children's future will by so much bring moral and spiritual health nearer for the world at large."

# Sign of Courage

Dr. George A. Butterick, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City, also spoke at the opening session. He told the delegates that the Midcentury Conference "may be the music that shall save our world."

"While other men plot success, you plot a world in which children may live the creative life. While nations prepare for war, you prepare for a children's peace.

"While other adults are selfish, you surrender time and thought for childhood's sake. You are a portent of hope, a sign of new courage."

On the second day of the conference, President Truman addressed the delegation. Here are a few of the points he stressed:

As the United States engages in the struggle to preserve its liberty as a country, it must preserve the elements of the American way of life that are the basic source of our strength. He paid tribute to the conference for seeking ways to help children and young people to become "mentally and morally stronger and to make them better citizens."

"I think you should go right ahead with this work because is more important now than it has ever been."

# SOME STATISTICAL FACTS OF THE PAST DECADE BROUGHT FORTH BY THE MIDCENTURY CONFERENCE

- (1) In the past decade the U.S. Birthrate soared to its highest point, with the year 1947 bringing forth 4,000,000 infants the largest baby crop in our history.
- (2) Brides and grooms are younger today than they have been in over 50 years. The national average is 22.7 years for the groom and 20.3 for the bride.
- (3) Fertility rates have increased. In 1940 there were 281 children born to every 1000 women of childbearing age. In 1947 there were 367 per 1,000.
- (4) One out of every five mothers with children under 18 years of age works outside the home.
- (5) One out of every 8 children is not living with both parents.
- (6) The rate of children born out of wedlock was 80 percent greater in 1948 than in 1940.
- (7) The divorce rate has been climbing for years. In 1940, 264,000 decrees were granted. Our all-time high was reached in 1946 when 610,000 decrees were granted. In 1949, the rate had gone down to 386,000 decrees.
- (8) While our population has doubled since 1900, our production rate of goods has increased five fold.
- (9) One out of every two children in large cities belongs to a family with inadequate income.
- (10) Poor housing means a poor chance for children. A study made in four slum areas and four good areas in Chicago proved that in the slum areas, juvenile delinquency was 20 times as great, the TB mortality rate 12 times as great, pneumonia mortality, four times as great; infant mortality in general, two and one-half times as great.
- (11) In 1900, 772 babies out of every 1,000 could expect to reach their 20th birthday. Today under present mortality conditions which are improving daily, 950 out of a 1,000 can expect to see their 20th birthday.
- (12) Accidents kill more children and young people than any disease. In 1948, 16,000 youngsters were killed in accidents. Among older teen-agers more than two out of five deaths were due to accidents.

The problem today is more than a military matter—it is one of building a world order based on freedom and justice," Mr. Truman said. He then asserted that this country must remain firm in its commitment to the United Nations, stating:

"That is the only way out of an endless circle of force and retaliation, violence and war—which will carry the human race back to the dark ages if it is not stopped now. And this is the point we must make sure our children and young people understand."

Mr. Truman went on to say that

although the defense effort is allimportant, the country must do everything it can to see that it does not handicap the lives of children who are affected by it. He urged that children be equipped to meet the problems of the world and do their part in the total effort and to built up those inner resources of character that are the main strength of the American people.

"Individual self-reliance and independence of spirit are the greatest sources of strength in this democracy of ours," he said. "They

(Continued on page 50)



# Broadway Spectacular

The latest spectacular added to New York City's Broadway skyline is the Mutual Life Building "Landmark," It was constructed entirely by Artkraft Strauss Sign Corp. with the able assistance of the Sign Animation Corp. which supplied and installed the equipment. Tom White is the electrical superintendent for the Artkraft Strauss Sign Co. The building is at Broadway and 55th St.

The mast weighs 150 tons and is 150 feet high, on top of which is a 10 foot, three dimensional plastic covered star, which is illuminated in 3 colors to show weather changes. This star will light and flash in various colors giving the official weather forecasts. The schedule is as follows:

Orange Star-Steady: Cloudy Orange Star-Flashing: Rain

Green Star: Fair

White Star-Flashing: Snow

Going up the mast are 57 rings illuminated by lamps. The rings on the mast denote whether the temperature is steady, rising or falling:

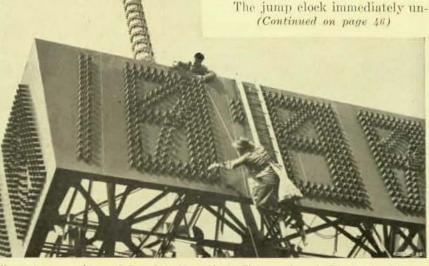
For steady temperature-rings on steady

For rising temperature-rings build up

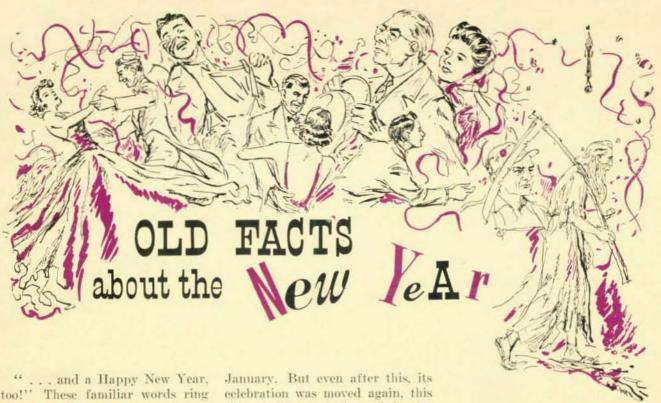
For falling temperature—rings drop off

The mast is controlled by an electric eye which is set to go on whenever the sun is not shining. The weather information is obtained from the U.S. Weather Bureau and is forecast for 12 hours in advance.

(Continued on page 46)



These two members of Local 3, New York City, replace bulbs in the "jumpclock" below the towering Mutual Life "Weather Star" at Broadway and 55th Street. By using vari-colored lights, star indicates weather forecast for next twelve hours. Lights sweep up or down along tower to indicate an expected rise or fall in temperature during the next twelve hours. The star contains 300 sixty-watt colored lamps, Steps along sides of the installation and a hinged door permit Local 3 members assigned to maintenance duties to climb inside star, which towers a dizzy 526 feet above the busy Gotham "Gay White Way."



"... and a Happy New Year, too!" These familiar words ring out the old year and welcome the new, as they echo the sentiments of people all over the world—feelings of kindness and good will. Even though almost all countries celebrate New Year's in a different manner, these are the sentiments which underlie its observance everywhere.

Nobody knows exactly how old the custom of celebrating New Year's is. We do know, though, that the Babylonians kept a New Year festival called "Zalmuk" three thousand years before the birth of Christ and that in ancient Egypt, the New Year began at the time of the overflowing of the Nile, in mid-June. The old Romans kept New Year's in March and their year had only 10 months. When the other two months, January and February, were added they began to celebrate the new year on January first and when the Romans became Christians, the festival was kept. Many of its objectionable pagan practices were eliminated and it became a time of fasting and prayer. It was not until 1582 that Pope Gregory XIII actually fixed the beginning of the calendar at January first.

In England, December 21st was New Year's until William the Conqueror changed it to the first of January. But even after this, its celebration was moved again, this time to March 25th, and it was not until 1752 that January first became permanently fixed as the beginning of the New Year in England.

Thus we see that the date of New Year's has varied widely according to the country, its religious beliefs and traditions. And the customs attached to its celebration are no less varied. While it is customary for us here in the United States to exchange gifts at Christmas time, New Year's gets the preference in many other parts of the world.

## When in Rome . . .

It is said that the custom of exchanging gifts at New Year's can be traced to the ancient Romans. Legends tell us that one night during that time of the year, Julius Caesar had a dream in which he saw himself receiving gifts from his people and decreed that the practice be followed thereafter.

Others say that this custom was originated by "land poor" kings who desired money and valuable articles in order to keep themselves in a manner befitting their titles. At any rate, the idea was taken up with vigor by the early English monarchs who often received fabulous sums from their subjects. In the time of the renowned Queen Elizabeth, there was a special court eeremony for the exchanging of gifts at New Year's and it is said that the Queen's famous and fabulous wardrobe came almost entirely from her annual New Year's gifts.

The superstitions connected with the coming of the New Year are as numerous as the nationalities who religiously observe them. New Year's used to be considered a good time of the year to foretell the future. In days gone by, many people firmly believed that the fortune of a home for the coming year was indicated by the type of person who first set foot in the house on January first. For example, it was an ill omen if a woman was first to enter, no matter how beautiful or ugly she might be. It was bad, too, if a light or red baired man entered first. And it was considered a sign of impending bad fortune for anyone to go out of the house until someone entered it.

A superstition prevalent among the ancient Druids was to pass out sprigs of mistletoe at the begin-

(Continued on page 44)



# Sixtieth Anniversary

This year 1951, marks another milestone in the saga of our Brotherhood, for this coming November will mark our Sixtieth Birthday.

Sixty years have passed swiftly as man measures time against the centuries that have come and gone. Just yesterday we were a new organization—with no capital, with no backing, a hard road ahead with opposition every step of the way—and with few members. But those few members had courage and heart—a heart full of faith to believe in the steadfast principles of unionism; a heart full of hope that their dream of union would not die but would prosper and grow; a heart full of charity, Brotherhood, feeling one for another, that made them write into their constitution this object—"to assist each other in sickness and distress."

That was yesterday. Today we stand nearly half a million of us, with local unions all over this continent, strong, militant, organized. We have a stable organization, conservative enough to still build its foundations firmly on law and reason and proper procedure, thus commanding public respect and member, and potential member, confidence. Yet our Brotherhood is progressive too, with the vitality to adjust itself in a constantly changing world of new forces and with the drive to go forward wherever and whenever the good of the Brotherhood is involved.

And tomorrow? What about tomorrow? Tomorrow rests in your hands, you present members of our union. Whatever this Brotherhood becomes, whatever it attains in the years ahead, rests with you. Without loyal members, without interested members, the union is a hollow shell without strength, without power. But with a living, vibrant membership, supporting the union, attending meetings, standing by union principles, the union, the Brotherhood continues to be a living, growing organism.

I feel I know this Brotherhood and the members in it and I have no fears for tomorrow. I believe with all my heart that our hundredth anniversary will find us more than a million strong, pledging anew our loyalty to the principles of cooperation and tolerance and freedom upon which this Brotherhood was founded. I believe that fifty more, sixty more, a hundred more years, will find the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers still organized, still strong, still progressive, still working toward the building of better jobs for the public, better lives for themselves, and a finer, freer America for all to live in.

# New Year

Happy New Year! The words have a hollow ring in them this year Brothers, as we frankly face the year 1951 and try to visualize what lies ahead. As your Journal went to press, the United Nations forces had suffered terrible set-backs in Korea and our American boys were being slaughtered by thousands upon thousands of Chinese Communist troops. The whole world is teetering on the desolate abyss of World War III and the atomic bomb swings by a slender thread over the heads of us all.

And yet, with all the acrid bitterness of the world situation pressing the New Year joy out of us all, we should still hail that New Year as the dawn of a new day, when we make a new start to get the most out of every day of our lives and put the most into it. We must remain calm in these troubled times and induce others to simulate calmness. We must as good citizens of this nation and of the world, live our

individual lives so as to contribute to a better collective life. We must assist our nation to resist aggression in Korea and elsewhere in the world and fight communism with all our strength. But we must also help our nation to formulate and carry out a plan to prevent World War III if possible. While resisting aggression we are bound by every principle that our democratic nation stands for, to make the world believe that we abhor with all our spirit the prospect of another world conflict and we've got to make men all over the world know that we care what happens to them too, as well as ourselves. The simple words of John Donne, come to mind and bespeak our thought as a nation: "Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind."

We must help our nation and our friends in other nations to defend themselves. We must be willing, really willing, to make whatever sacrifices we may be called upon to make in case of war, or to prevent war.

Above all we must maintain a spirit of optimism

and avoid any resignation to the belief that all is lost and that peace can never come. The pessimist will say there can be no happy new year, this year or any year. But the optimist will say: "Happy New Year!" and go about making it as happy as he can, for himself, his family, his neighbor, his union, his nation! And we're betting on the optimists!

# The Children of Our Nation

As your Journal went to press, the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth was underway in Washington. The best doctors and educators and psychologists in our whole country were gathered in the National Guard Armory to work with more than 5,000 intensely interested delegates toward making a happier, healthier childhood for every child in America, and to prepare every child with every resource in our nation for the task of carrying on the running of this country when we must pass on the reins to them.

And it seemed to me a very warm and comforting and encouraging thought that a nation dragged as we have been, right up to the brink of disaster, calmly and cooly went ahead with the tremendously important task of preparing for the future on a long-range plan, of working out the health and welfare of its children now, so that they would be prepared to carry on in the years ahead. It was encouraging too to know, that in a world that has come to regard life as cheap, we are a nation that regards the life of every child as a sacred thing, to be nourished and cared for. It was made plain in every session of the conference that there is to be not one child left forlorn or neglected anywhere, if a mighty government can help it.

It seems to me that a nation that does not forget to prepare for the future, that does not forsake its young in the press of sterner duties, will not be forsaken either by a kindly God who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

# How Inconsistent Can You Be?

Eugene Grace, chairman of the Board of Bethlehem Steel Corporation recently issued the statement, "I know of no justification of economic character for any increases in wages." Could be that Mr. Grace never heard of cost-of-living but we don't think so. Could be that Mr. Grace must have felt a lot more kindly toward Bethlehem's stockholders, for they were awarded a two-dollar dividend, the largest since 1937.

Incidentally Bethlehem's profits for the third quarter of 1950 were \$33,563,841 compared with \$20,019,-799 in the third quarter of 1949.

Nevertheless, Mr. Grace said if they did give any wage increases (unjustified wage increases of course) they would have to come from increased profits.

We repeat: "How inconsistent can you be?"

# Sometimes It's Our Fault

Organized labor received a spanking recently at a conference held on "Labor and Public Relations," jointly sponsored by the Institute of Management and Labor Relations of Rutgers University and the Essex Trades Council (A. F. of L.).

And after reading an account of the conference in the New Jersey Labor Herald we have come to the conclusion that the spanking was well-deserved. While labor received a number of commendations for certain of its accomplishments by the newspaper men who were present, definite criticism was made of the attitude of antagonism or indifference on the part of many labor unions toward the secular press.

The editor of the New Jersey Labor Herald, Lewis M. Herrmann, who incidentally is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Labor Press of America, had this to say:

"When only one among the more than 100 percent, represented a union with an active publicity committee, it proves too frequently that unions themselves are to blame for a bad press.

"If we won't tell our side of the story to the newspapers, we should not accuse them of being unfair to labor," he said. During strikes there is plenty of negative publicity. Labor unrest is abnormal, he pointed out, but meanwhile cooperation of labor in worthwhile community projects remains unknown.

We might all take a tip from this report, Brothers, and try to get the "good" news about our local unions and their activities before the public as often as possible and to tell *our* side of the "bad" news every time we have a chance.

No one realizes better than we, how hard it is to get a fair deal in some of the papers of the so-called "kept" press, but at least let's make an effort to do our part and earry on a healthy public relations policy in our local unions.

# In Tribute

A great sorrow has come to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and in fact to the entire labor movement in the death of Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Building Trades Department. "Herb" had friends in every walk of life. President Truman was his intimate friend, as were hundreds of Hod Carriers and Common Laborers, to whose union he belonged for 40 years. Yes, "Herb" had lots of friends and fewer enemies than any man I've ever known. And that's because he was a true friend to others, yet he was a scrapper from the word go, where organized labor or any of its principles were involved. In his work for his union, and as Secretary-Treasurer of the Building Trades Department, we can only say he did a marvelous job. All of us, his brothers in the A. F. of L. will miss him sorely-miss his friendship, miss his wisdom, miss his ability to do a good job for us all.

# Exhibit Train To Roll in '51

The "More Power to America Special," General Electric's 10-car exhibit train that began touring the country last spring, will continue its journey in 1951.

Exhibits aboard the quartermile-long train cover such equipment as turbines, hydro-generators, substations, transmission equipment, meters, complex drive systems, industrial, sports, and traffic lighting, precise instruments, welding and heating equipment, controls, diesel-electric locomotives, urban transit and railroad equipment. Other displays relate to atomic power, aircraft jet engines, weather research, guided rockets, ultrasonies, ship propulsion, gunfire control systems, and "snowmaking" techniques,

Purpose of the train is to enlarge the market for electric equipment, and at the same time to "disseminate 2,000 electric ideas which can contribute to a more productive America." Virtually all the exhibits emphasize the advantages of electrification in terms of increased production, reduced costs, and improved product quality.

Much full-size apparatus is displayed aboard the "Special" including switchgear equipment.

# Tracy at Defense Manpower Meeting

Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, attended the first meeting of the Management-Labor Committee on Defense Manpower, held in Washington in December, at which Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced that regional and area labor-management committees would be established over the country to help earry out the national defense program.

President Tracy is one of the committee members representing labor.

# Nation's Outstanding Electrical Apprentice



Glenn North, apprentice member of Local Union 134, Chicago, is shown receiving the 1950 N.E.C.A. apprenticeship medal and purse at the Association's 49th annual convention in Los Angeles. At left is Edward Vanderlinde, president of National Electrical Contractors Association, and at right E. H. Herzberg, chairman, National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Electrical Industry. North is a product of the excellent training at the Washburne Trade School, part of Chicago's Board of Education Vocational Schools. A fourth-year apprentice, he is 26 years old, was born and raised in Chicago, and lives with his parents. He joined the Coast Guard on December 27, 1942 as a seaman and advanced to electrician's mate rating. According to Thomas Murray, business representative of Local Union 134, North has shown great interest in the electrical trade from the day he went to work.

# **About Card Numbers**

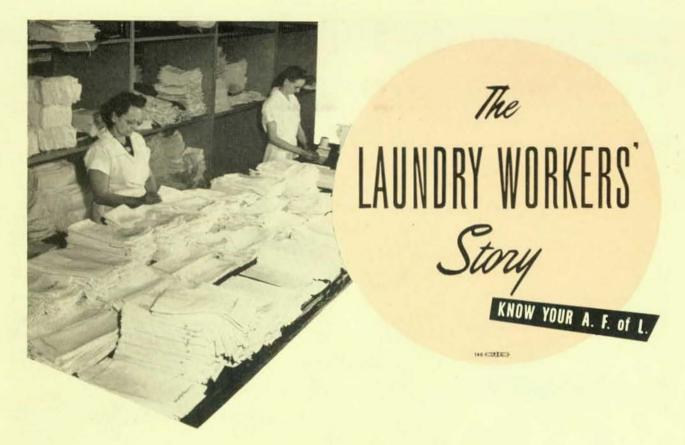
Brothers, there's a little point on which there has been some confusion and which we'd like to clear up. It's the matter of card numbers. As you know, some of our card numbers bear the letter "X," others the letter "C" in front of them. There is only one reason for this. In 1941, our card numbers reached the 999,999 mark and rather than continue with numbers in the millions, to save work and to cut the possibilities of error in receipting dues, we started over with a new series of numbers beginning with X1000. In July 1950, in order to further facilitate our record keeping, especially in lieu of the installation of a machine tabulating system, and eliminate so many additional high numbers, a new series beginning with C101 was started.

beginning with C101 was started.

The "X" and "C" before any card number, has absolutely no bearing on type of membership or any other factor and is simply to associate a member with a card in our files so that his record may be kept straight at all times. A member of our Brotherhood is a Brother in our union with the same rights and privileges as every other Brother (Pension and Death Benefit contingent on dues payment of course) regardless of where he works or the work he does, or what local he belongs to.

There is no such thing as a second class type of membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

J. Scott Milne, International Secretary



66 CLEANLINESS is next to Godliness" goes an old saying and if it is true, there is a certain group of workers who should have a crown in Heaven for keeping the people of these United States in clean linen. These are the Laundry Workers occupied in cities large and small, all over this country, washing and ironing the collective family wash of millions of our citizens The subject of washing clothes makes one think of the old nursery song we sang as children-"This is the way we wash our clothes, wash our clothes, wash our clothesthis is the way we wash our clothes so early Monday morning." And remember, it was done with gestures-the familiar pantomime of rubbing clothes up and down on a washboard.

Well, for many women of this modern age, that period of back-breaking, knuckle-wearing toil is gone forever and today our clothes are washed by modern methods, by modern machinery, operated by competent workers, many thousands of whom are members of the Laundry Workers International Union.

We are proud to salute a union this month that has come a long way and done a great deal both consciously and unconsciously not only for the workers in this field but for the public that they serve. By driving wages of Laundry Workers upward, and improving conditions in union laundries, standards for all are raised. Because the work has become pleasant and the wages good, competent workers are attracted to the industry, and the public is receiving the best laundry service it has ever had. The account of what has come to pass, and how it came to pass is an inspirational one. This is the Laundry Workers' story.

#### Ancient Task

Ever since the Garden of Eden, when Adam and Eve and their descendants began to wear real clothing instead of fig leaves, somebody had to do some clothes washing. Women of ancient times carried their soiled clothes in baskets to the river bank and pounded them on stones to get them clean. When a way was found to pipe water into homes, it was

heated and clothes were washed in tubs and scrubbed on the crinkled wash board. Most washing and ironing was done in the home by the women of the household or by a servant. Many, many women too, made their living and raised families by "taking in washing." But somewhere along the line, laundries which washed and ironed clothes on a big-scale basis developed. There was a great need for these and from the start there was plenty of work to be done and plenty of employment, but in the early days, before there was any organization of laundry workers, it was one of the most distressing of all occupations. Women and men also, toiled in hot, steam-filled, damp, ill-lighted, poorly heated and ventilated rooms. The work was hard, terribly hard, the hours long-12, 15 a day at times, Sanitary conditions and toilet facilities were the worst possible and even in comparatively recent times wages were as low as 10 cents per hour and even as late as 1946, in the South, where union organization was just beginning to spread, the L.W.I.U. found



1. First step in laundering process is being performed by these sorters. The machines visible in background unroll and accordion fold soiled roller towels.

2. Loading a big laundry washing machine with soiled clothing is a mansized job. Like home models on larger scale, these are entirely automatic.

some companies paying the munificent wage of 15 cents per hour.

We should like to contrast such conditions with those in a modern union laundry of today, like the one we visited to get the pictures and background material for this story. Then our readers can truly see how far the Laundry Workers have come. But before we take you on a tour of a union laundry and tell you a little about the work laundry employes perform, and all the skill required to keep us wearing freshly laundered shirts each day and sleeping between fresh, clean sheets every night, let us tell you something about how the union came into being and the influence it has had in turning many of the "black holes of Calcutta" which some laundries used to be, into decent, livable pleasant places in which to work, for a wage sufficient to live decently on.

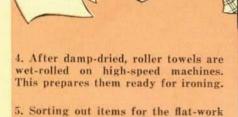
The Laundry Workers' International Union was chartered in 1900. It was high time something was done in the well-known

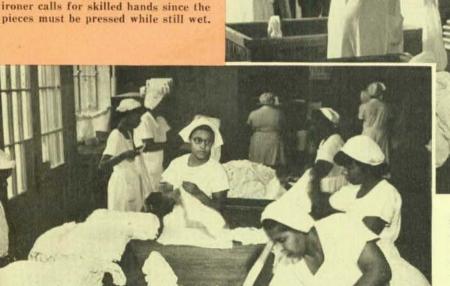
3. Putting clothes into two dischargers where they will be whirled at high speed until damp dry, ready to press.



Page Eighteen

The Electrical Workers'





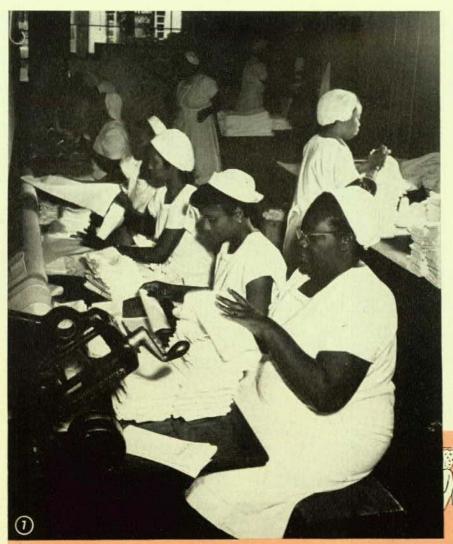


sweat-shop industry employing haggard and hungry workers. Progress through the years was slow but sound. Wherever the union went it did two things. (1) It improved the welfare of the workers from an almost unbelievable state of human misery and hardship and (2) It proved to the industry that progress cannot be made when its workers are suffering and struggling to survive. From the year 1938 on, the improved welfare of thousands of our country's laundry workers has contributed to the progress of the industry to such an extent that today, quite in contrast to its former reputation, it is looked upon by the public as a desirable field in which to work and at last the laundry business is respected and relied upon more than ever by thousands of Americans who have earned for themselves the reputation of being the cleanest people in the world.

Organizational progress was slow at first in this industry and those first organizers had great difficulty. They were plagued

Nine roller towels at a time roll in this gang pressing machine in a continuous operation. Small flat pieces are fed through other presser seen in rear.

Journal for January, 1951



with inefficient operators and cutthroat competition in addition to the anti-union attitude of most of the companies they were trying to organize. In the early days of organization there were comparatively few men employed in the laundry industry. About 85 percent were women, many of whom were widows and others who were responsible for the support of entire families. Such circumstances forced these workers to accept poor working conditions and wages so low that they could hardly eke out an existence.

There were many laundries as late as the 1930's still paying wages as low as 10 cents per hour.

- 7. At discharge end of ironer, these workers receive and fold the pieces as emerge. One worker, seen in backbackground, picks up work from them.
- 8. Roller towels are allowed to fold in aimless patterns, but are re-rolled on machine in same manner as were wetrolled prior to going through ironer.



Page Twenty

The Electrical Workers'

Here is an excerpt from a report of a study made in 36 laundries of 180 laundry workers in the city of Chicago, and indicates conditions found in the industry all over the United States in preunion days:

"Over two-thirds of the 180 laundry workers were earning between \$10.00 and \$12.00 per week in 1933-34 . . . 13.86 percent were earning less than \$10.00 per week."

At the same time an investigation into 15 Chicago district offices of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission established the fact that, "many women who are financial heads of families are employed in the laundry industry while their families are supported by relief." Reports at that time from state departments of labor and welfare agencies told similar stories of laundry workers—workers without a union.

In those days the Laundry

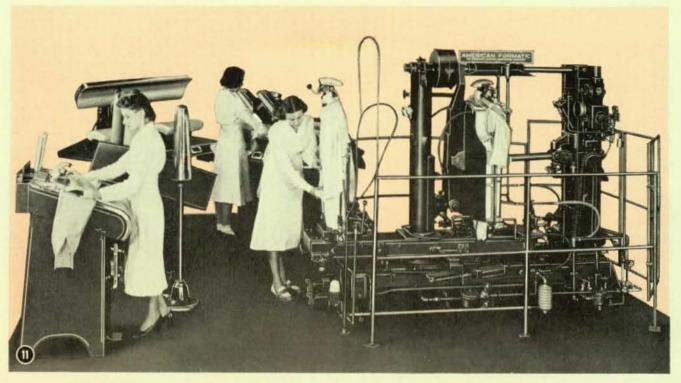
Workers International Union was not at all what its title implied either in size or resources. Prior to 1938 practically the entire membership was on the West Coast from San Francisco to Seattle. There were only a few other locals scattered throughout the rest of the United States. Laundry workers in a few Midwestern and Eastern cities organized themselves without assistance from the International, which was very small and did not have an adequate treasury to finance any extensive organizational campaign. These newly organized locals demanded a convention and in 1939 a convention was called in Denver, Colorado. This was the first convention which had been held by the Laundry Workers' International Union for a period of 30 years. At this convention, new officers were elected who established an administration which instituted an intensive organiza-

tional campaign throughout the United States. Some of the officers of this administration have gone to their reward, but the present administration under the leadership of President Sam J. Byers, is committed to the same progressive policy.

From 1939 to 1944, the membership of the Laundry Workers International Union doubled. With extended organization came higher wages, improved working conditions and shorter hours for the laundry workers in all sections of this country. During this period locals were organized in nearly every state east of the Mississippi, whereas previously there had been an organization in only four or five states.

Organization was slowed down somewhat during the war but once over, organization campaigns began again with new vigor—the South being a particular area of concentration. The Laundry









11. These employes are using the most modern equipment of the day as they finish shirts, Skill is required.

12. Laundry patrons demand perfection in all respects and because of this it is important to pack neatly.

Workers have been most successful in negotiating improved contracts. Wages and hours have not only been improved but new contracts provide for rest periods morning and afternoon, siek leave and vacations with pay. Sanitary conditions have been vastly improved. In return the Laundry Workers have been signing longrun contracts guaranteeing uninterrupted operation. Employers in the laundry industry are beginning to learn that humane methods as advocated by the union is good business and pays dividends.

Employers have learned also that laundry work requires precision and skill for quick, competent service. They see the value of employing union labor.

Yes, conditions in the laundry field are rapidly improving for

Page Twenty-two





13. An assortment of varied shapes are required for modern laundry service in today's competitive market. These girls are finishing ladies' wear.

14. The old-fashioned hand iron cannot be replaced for some finishing.

employe, employer and customer, and it is hard to realize that very recently there were instances of some laundries paying \$2.50 per day for a 10-hour day and docking workers for absences at a rate of \$3 a day. Thus a worker who was sick, lost not only his pay but was penalized 50 cents a day over and above that. A person sick for five days would have to work a full day to pay back the fine levied by the laundry.

We can hardly realize such an intolerable condition. Today, thanks to a strong union, such abuses no longer exist. Rather, workers are employed in clean, pleasant working establishments under decent wage and hour conditions.

We now take you on the tour of that typical union laundry we



Journal for January, 1951

Page Twenty-three

spoke of. The establishment we visited was a laundry which specialized in the laundering and servicing of office buildings and others, with towels, bed linens and other necessary items.

The laundry where the pictures for this article were taken was a bright, cheerful place with good lighting and ventilation.

# Assembly Line

Clothes were processed in this laundry by an assembly line method. We watched young women sorting out what are termed "continuous cloth towels" of the roller type. They placed these soiled towels on machines which unwound them. These were then laid in folds and tied with string before going to the washers. This prevented their becoming entangled. The workers who were carrying on this operation wore masks to protect nose and throat from flying bits of lint while the unrolling process was going on.

Next the linen was taken to huge washers and loaded. After it was thoroughly washed it was unloaded into clean metal trucks and carried to the extractors where the water was forced out. These washers and extractors held literally hundreds of pieces of linen. From the extractors the clothes go to the "tumblers" where they are dried and pre-conditioned with forced air. During this process the clothes are loosened and dried enough for ironing. Some items like Turkish towels, are left in until completely dry. "Fluff dry" is the laundry term.

Coming from the tumblers, the clothes are next loaded on dry wooden trucks,

Next comes the ironing process. In the case of the "continuous cloth towels," once again they were wound on the winding machine and then fed into the ironers from the roll. Once ironed they had to be wound again. We watched sheets and hand towels and other items being fed with experienced, skilled hands into the machines. The workers moved efficiently and quickly, We watched one woman as she caught hand

towels coming off the big ironer, In a couple of deft motions she had smoothed and folded one towel and was ready for another, as it fairly shot off the ironing roll. And that's not all, she was also inspecting, watching for towels with stubborn soil spots still on them, to be returned for rewashing, and those in need of mending (this firm mended all linens for the customers) and in addition she was sorting according to names of companies embroidered on the towels, to which they belonged and were to be sent on service.

We were much impressed with the pleasant, happy attitude which prevailed throughout the entire operations. We were impressed too, with the way everything appeared to be set up for the convenience and safety of the workers. There was good equipment, first aid supplies readily available, and excellent toilet facilities.

The manager explained to us an incentive plan for increased wages which was not a speed-up plan in any sense, since the worker was insured his regular pay every week. However, he could draw his share of company profits by increasing production along with his fellow workers, additional pay being pro-rated after each department's operations were figured on a point basis. We learned that workers were earning approximately 13 percent more weekly with this incentive plan.

#### Paid Vacations

We learned too that these workers received paid vacations. They had rest periods morning and afternoon. They received clean, neat-looking uniforms to wear on the job, each marked with the employe's name so that each worker always wore his or her own uniform.

There were many more advantages we could mention and to us who had recently read of the terrible conditions which have existed and still do exist in some unorganized plants, this laundry was a monument to two things—to union organization and enlightened management.

So much for the commercial laundry of this type. In very large commercial laundries there are many more break-down operations. The Department of Labor, Division of Standards and Research, issued a 291-page book some time ago, which covered "Job Descriptions in the Laundry Industry." Do you know that it lists and describes 275 separate types of workers in a big laundry! To name a few: "Blanket Washer and Carder," "Blouse Hand-Finisher and Folder," "De-tached-Collar Starcher," "Fine-Flatwork Hand-Ironer," "Washing Classifier," "Washing-Machine Loader," "Wearing Apparel Shaker."

### 275 Classifications

There are 275 like descriptions. Much of the work of the laundry workers is skilled, precise work, requiring knowledge and experience and know-how with the machinery involved. Anyone who has ever ironed a shirt and done it well, knows a little of what is required of some laundry workers.

Yes, laundry work is a skilled and honorable trade. It has, thanks to union organization, come a very long way. The union has great plans for its future. The International Office is now instituting a welfare program for members which it hopes to spread nation-wide. The union intends to continue to organize so long as there is an underpaid, overworked man or woman washing or ironing clothes anywhere. It intends to continue to seek better wages, hours and working conditions for its members and in return cause those members to give competent efficient service.

We acknowledge with thanks the kind assistance of the Laundry Workers President, Sam J. Byers, of Walter Smith, Legislative Representative, Laundry Workers International Union, and of a certain manager of a union laundry who does not wish his name published, but who was most cooperative. We are grateful to these people for their help in giving us material and pictures for our story.

# Robert E. Lee

The Civil War is long passed and while not forgotten, its scars have long since been healed and the citizens of these United States truly united for the good and the growth of the democracy as a whole. Northerners and Southern-

January 19, 1807, is an unfamiliar date to some Americans, but to those below the Mason-Dixon line, it is a day to be revered for it is the birthday of one of this

country's most
c o u r a g e o us,
most able and
noblest soldiers
—R o b e r t E.
Lee.

Born at Stratford, Virginia, of a well-to-do family, Lee took advantage of every opportunity presented him. His father, one-time governor of Virginia, died when Lee

was but 11 years old, but he left the care of his son's education in good hands and Robert grew to be an observant, dignified young man. Deciding to follow a military career, Lee was given an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point by General Andrew Jackson, Well liked by his fellow students, Lee finished second in his class of 46 eadets without having received a single demerit during his whole course of study. Upon graduation, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the engineer corps and attained a high reputation in that branch of the service.

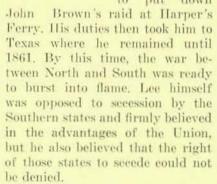
In 1831, Lee married Mary Randolph Custis, great-grand-daughter of Mrs. George Washington, and thus became proprietor of Arlington on the Potomae and other estates.

Diligently pursuing his chosen profession and always convinced that "duty was the most sublime ers alike recognize Lincoln for the great man he was and in February's Journal we shall pay tribute to him and to the Father of our Country, George Washington. This month we pay tribute to another great leader.

world in the English language,"
Lee made an esteemed place for
himself in Army circles.

After the close of the Mexican War, in which his able leadership

> warranted him a coloneley, Lee was made superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, But his desire for active duty caused him to resign this post and the opportunity for activity soon presented itself. when in 1859 Lee was called to put down



When the war finally broke, President Lincoln offered Lee the command of the Union armies. Lee, however, declined, stating that he could never honorably take part in any invasion of the Southern states. He resigned his commission and immediately was made commander-in-chief of the Virginia army. When Virginia joined the Confederacy, Lee became a full general and was military adviser to President Davis. In the beginning, things went well for the

(Continued on page 50)

# Special Gear Used In Boring Mountain

Much specialized electrical equipment is being used to help bore 25 miles through the Catskill Mountains to add 300 million gallons of water to New York City's water supply.

For the first time in tunnel construction history, tube rectifiers are being used for locomotive power. DC conversion equipment was required to supply the power for trolley operation of the locomotives used to remove the excavated material. Over-all dimensions of the equipment are an important factor since it is necessary to excavate a space in the tunnel wall to mount the equipment. Upon completion of the work, this space will be filled in with concrete.

# Protection Afforded

Because of the restricted working area, eight 150-kw, sealed tube rectifiers were specially designed.

Protection is provided for the incoming a-e by a breaker at the entrance to each of the working locations. The water-to-air type temperature regulating equipment for cooling the rectifier tubes was made an integral part of the rectifier unit rather than a separate component, remotely mounted. These rectifiers are used to convert 2300-v, 3-phase, 60 cycle power to 275-volt d-c.

## Trolley Power Used

Fourteen trolley-battery, nineton combination locomotives have also been purchased. Trolley power will be used to within approximately 1,000 feet of the working area, when power will be provided by batteries. The trolley-battery locomotives are 561% inches wide, 611/6 inches high and 150 inches long. The small dimensions are necessary because of the physical limitations of the tunnel which is only 11 feet 4 inches finished diameter. Automatic battery charging equipment is also provided.

# With the Ladies

# Woman of the Year

"There is in every woman a celestial fire which lies dormant in prosperity but which blazes up in periods

of adversity."

Ladies, it's the New Year and a brand new chance to start life with renewed vigor, new resolutions and aspirations, presents itself. I was listening to a commentator on the radio the other morning while dressing for work. He always ends his morning program with a thought for the day. The quotation at the top of our column this month is the one he gave on that particular morning, and I stopped right in the middle of the get-ready rush and at risk of missing my bus, to jot it down. I think it's a beautiful and inspiring thought and one which we could well adopt into our lives any year, but particularly this year which promises to be a "period of adversity."

### In Time Of Trouble

Let's talk about our quotation for a minute. It's a true one isn't it? I can think of a dozen women I know who never showed much spirit or courage in every-day life, but when trouble struck the family circle, they were right there, outdoing the males of the family in bolstering spirits and carrying on the processes of daily living.

I know one girl who had been rather pampered and spoiled by her parents all her life. She was inclined to be selfish, expected to be waited on and have every whim gratified. I'm sure no one suspected there was a "celestial fire" in her. Then all of a sudden tragedy struck. The mother and father were badly injured in an

automobile accident—both were bed fast for a long time and the mother never walked again. Well, the trouble made a woman out of a spoiled girl. She showed courage and spirit—she worked hard and cared for her parents, she did not complain but took on the unfamiliar tasks with determination and good will and in short was a ministering angel to the poor mother and father.

## Wife Stands By

You all know such cases. I can mention another—a young woman whose husband, through inexperience, not dishonesty, became involved in a deal in which he was accused of embezz-



ling others' money and was threatened with a prison term. This girl who had never had to work in her life and whom unpleasantness like this had never touched, came to her husband's defense immediately. They had not been getting along too well and had contemplated divorce-but when trouble struck, that "celestial fire" blazed forth. She stuck to him through thick and thin, through the court trial, and defended him against critical family, hers and his, and against any who condemned him, and these were many. She sold their home and their furniture, went to work and together they paid off all the debt. It took 10 long years, during which they lived in two small rooms and brought a baby into the world. Today they are one of the happiest couples I know. That "celestial fire" that lay dormant in the woman in her period of prosperity, blazed high in this dark period of adversity.

So ladies, there is such a fire in all

of us. This year is going to be a period of adversity perhaps for many of us. The President has declared a state of emergency. We may be called upon to make sacrifices. Let's make them willingly. We may be called to make the supreme sacrifice of sending a beloved husband or brother or son into service. No matter what pain it causes, remember that celestial fire and take it like the brave woman you are. Never let them see tears or hear mournful words of fear from you. It makes their own sacrifice so much harder to bear. The memory of a smiling, courageous woman waiting for them, will be a wonderful talisman to carry with them to camp and wherever they may have to go.

#### Preserve Joy Of Childhood

And then, there are the children. We mustn't let dark days for our country if come they do, and we pray God to keep them from us, overshadow their youth and rob them of the joys that are the heritage of childhood.

Every child who comes into the world is entitled to happiness and security and love. The parents who bring them into the world owe them these three, to the very best of their ability, and they have a sort of unspoken bargain with the unborn child to that effect just by causing him to be born. So every mother, regardless of the "period of adversity" should keep that "celestial fire" blazing for her children, protecting, loving, comforting, guiding, disciplining, insuring a wholesome, healthy childhood. Children are children only once and for a very short time.



The Electrical Workers'

# Our Auxiliaries

New Year ladies, and time for renewed activity in our auxiliary chapters. I talked with lots of you auxiliary members at our convention this fall, and was much impressed with your enthusiasm and interest and the splendid job you are doing.

Now's the time to make new plans for the coming year. Keep up your good work of spreading the union cause-promoting union label goods and union services. Carry on the political activities you have started. There will be other Novembers and other elections and we must all be vigilant not to lose ground but to go forward to gain higher standards of living and more security for the working men and women of this country. Write us about your activities.

Here is a recent letter:

# Joint Executive Conference of Women's Auxiliaries of Southern California

We are a very young organization, being only about 15 months old, but we will appreciate it very much if you will let us join the grown-up organizations on the Ladies' page.

We perfected our permanent organization of the Auxiliary to the Joint Executive Conference of Southern California in June of 1949, with but three auxiliaries participating and although we met only quarterly, concurrent with the men's conference, we feel we are slowly but surely gaining in both numbers and interest.

Since organizing we have been instrumental in organizing an Auxiliary to Electricians' Local 447 at El Centro, California and since the aim of our organization is "The Organization and Education of Labor Women" we were very glad to be of service to

Our last meeting was in Elec-tricians' Hall, 2316 W. 7th St., Los Angeles with the Auxiliary to Local 11 as hostesses. Their hall overlooks a lovely park with a miniature lake and, since the day was quite warm, the cool breeze from the water was very pleasant.

The morning session was taken up with routine business, receiving and seating new delegates and installation of officers. The new delegates were from the Auxiliary to Local 569, San Diego, and were given a big hand and a warm welcome address by the President Sue Gross of Auxiliary 465,

As the incumbent president was reelected, the installation was in charge

of Mildred Dryer, of Auxiliary 11, Los Angeles, she being their oldest charter member, having been in the organization continuously since 1923. The installation was very impressive.

(Continued next month)



# Back to Normal in the Kitchen



Ladies, as this Journal reaches you, you'll be right in the midst of the gala Christmas and New Year parties and the accompanying feasting. It's fun now while it is going on, but just about the time for the week after New Year's to roll around, the old tum-tum will be paling of all the fruit cake and eggnog and rich holiday foods and be longing for some good old plain, back-to-normal, and down-to-earth dishes. That's when you might like to try these:

# IRISH STEW WITH DUMPLINGS

21/2 cups meat stock or water

11/2 pounds cooked lamb, diced

1 teaspoon salt

14 teaspoon pepper

2 onions sliced

1 turnip diced

I stalk celery diced

1 teaspoon chopped parsley

2 cups cubed potatoes

Add enough stock to cover meat and season. Add vegetables and cook about 40 minutes. Thicken with flour if necessary, Add dumplings.

#### DUMPLINGS

2 cups sifted flour

11/2 teaspoons baking powder

% teaspoon salt

1 tablespoon butter

% cup milk

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in butter. Add milk to make a soft dough. Turn onto floured board and roll 1/2-inch thick. Cut into small squares and drop into hot stew. Cover pot and cook 20 minutes. Makes 12.

#### SCOTCH BROTH WITH BARLEY

11/2 lbs. lean beef

34 cup pearl barley (soak overnight in cold water)

4 onions sliced

1 cup carrots diced

1 cup turnips diced

1 cup green peas

3 qts. boiling water

2 teaspoons salt

Combine all ingredients except salt in pan. Cover tightly and let simmer for 3 hours. Stir occasionally, Season before serving, Served 8.

## LETTUCE AND EGG SALAD

1 tablespoon minced parsley

8 hard-cooked eggs

4 medium onions 1 head lettuce

1/2 cup grated cheese

French dressing

Shred lettuce and toss with dressing. Arrange sliced eggs and onions in alternate layers over lettuce in salad bowl. Moisten with additional dressing, sprinkle with cheese and garnish with parsley. Serves 6.

#### RICE PUDDING

1/2 cup rice

1/2 teaspoon nutmeg

1 qt. milk

1/2 cup sugar

1/2 teaspoon salt

Wash rice, add other ingredients and pour into greased baking dish. Bake in 275° F. oven 3 hours. Stir frequently during first hour. Add 1/2 cup raisins during last 1/2 hour.

# Accurate Electrical Measurements Have Vital Role in U.S. Industry

(Articles in the August and December issues of the JOURNAL gave the new values of electrical units, as adopted by the United States Congress. In the following article Francis B. Silsbee, Chief, Electricity Division, National Bureau of Standards, describes the importance of accurate measurements and some of the tests used to secure them.—Editor's Note.)

EFFECTIVE application of electrical equipment and measurement methods requires uniformity to a high degree in the basic electrical units. Some two billion dollars' worth of electrical machinery and apparatus is manufactured annually in this country. Were each manufacturing company to use an even slightly different value for the volt or the ohm, the apparatus made by its subcontractors would fail to function properly as a part of the final product. The result would be an impossibly confused situation, causing large financial losses to the Nation.

As the custodian of the national standards of physical measurement, the National Bureau of Standards has the responsibility of insuring that the units of measuremen, used in science and industry are constant through the years and uniform throughout the Nation. The Bureau has developed very precise standards of resistance and voltage whose values are established by absolute measurements that fix the relation between the electrical units and the fundamental mechanical units of length, mass, and time.

Each year a stream of about 2,000 high-grade electrical instruments, standard cells, and other measuring apparatus flows through the Bureau's electrical laboratories. The services performed range from the comparatively simple measurement of the emf of a standard cell to the determination of the ratio and phase angle of a multirange current transformer at several frequencies, cur-

rents, and loads, which may require 1,000 separate measurements. The Bureau now measures currents, voltages, and resistances having values up to tens of thousands of amperes, hundreds of thousands of volts, and millions of billions of ohms. This is done with direct current, with alternating current of various frequencies up into the thousands of megacycles per second, and with surges of current lasting only a few millionths of a second.

A current is measured in absolute amperes by determining the mechanical force between two parts of the circuit in which it flows. In the center of two large fixed coils, a small coil is hung from the arm of a precision balance. All three coils carry the current to be measured, but the current in the fixed coils can be reversed. The small electromagnetic force developed by the current in the coils tends to pull the movable coil downward for one direction of the current in the fixed coils but tends to lift it when this current is reversed. From the change in the force on the balance when the current is reversed and from the measured dimensions of the coils, the value of the current in absolute amperes can be computed.

A second feature of this experiment makes use of the standard current while it is being "weighed" to measure directly the emf of a standard cell in absolute volts. This is done by arranging the standard cell so that its electromotive force is exactly balanced by the drop of potential produced in a known resistance by the standard current. The emf of the cell is then computed by Ohm's law.

A group of 25 standard cells and (Continued on page 48)

# Description of Pictures on Next Page

Figure 1. Coils of the current balance used to "weigh" current for the absolute determination of the ampere. The smaller coil is suspended, coaxial with the two larger coils, from the pan of a sensitive balance. When a current flows through all three coils in series, the mechanical force between the small and the large coils is measured with the balance. From the value of this force and the mechanical dimensions of the coils, the absolute value of the ampere is computed,

Figure 2. Electrical resistance is measured in terms of length, time, and the permeability of free space by both the mutual—and self-inductance methods. In the mutual-inductance, or Wenner, method, a group of reversing commutators, a reversing generator, and an inductor generator must be driven at a constant known rate and with fixed relative phases. The driving equipment is shown at the right, where a Bureau scientist is adjusting the timing of electronic relays for controlling the speed.

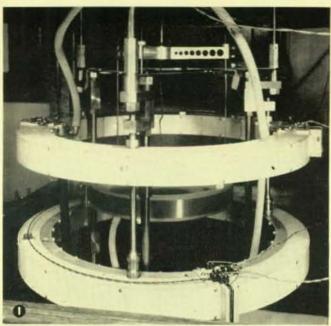
Figure 3. High-precision d-c bridge used by the National Bureau of Standards to extend the scale of measurement of electrical resistance from the standard units maintained at the Bureau to other ranges. By successive application of the 10-to-1 ratio which the bridge provides, resistances as low as 0.00001 ohm or as high as 10,000,000 ohms can be accurately measured. In use the whole structure is immersed in a temperature-controlled oil bath to a level above that of the intermediate insulating slab so that all resistors and contacts are kept at a uniform temperature.

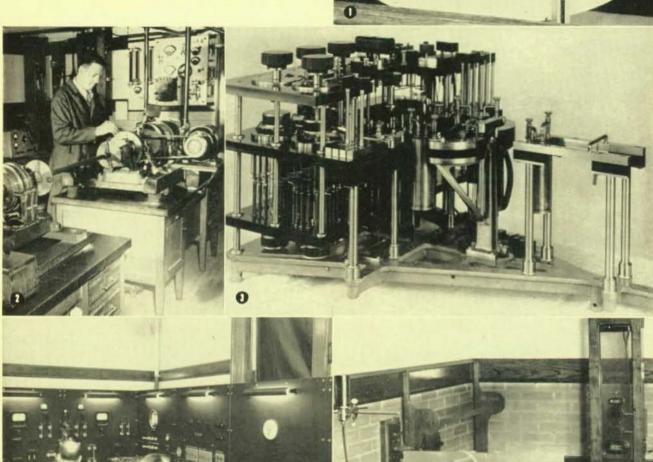
Figure 4. All types of ammeters, voltmeters, wattmeters, and other electrical indicating instruments are tested in this laboratory. The observer at the right is adjusting a potentiometer which is being used to check the calibration of a d-c instrument in terms of a standard cell (right of potentiometer) and standard resistors (in the tank in the corner). The observer at left is setting the desired indication on the instrument under test. The switchboard provides connections to the various test circuits used for different types of instruments.

Figure 5. Standard a static wattmeter (right background) used at the National Bureau of Standards to make the transfer from the direct-current standard cell and standard resistors to a-c measurements of voltage, current, and power. The wattmeter is first calibrated by observing its deflection for a definite amount of d-c power, measured by using a standard cell balanced across standard resistors, and is then used to measure a-c power. The fixed coils are embedded in plastic blocks near the center of the frame. The moving coils are carried on suspension strips which extend the full length of the apparatus.

# Standards

# for ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT









# Handling of Train Reservations Is Expedited by New Electronic System

RESEARCH in the field of electronies, which during the war brought to fruition many potent weapons of war, has now been applied to the handling of reservations for Pullman and coach space, and in busy hours will cut to less than a third the time now consumed in these transactions.

Known as the "Intelex system," the new automatic reservation devices have been installed in Pennsylvania Station, New York City, and are already in operation for reservations from New York and Newark on all seven Pennsylvania daily trains to Chicago.

The Intelex system is expected to revolutionize the whole reservation and ticket selling procedure, and

as it is progressively installed over

the coming months throughout the Pennsylvania Railroad, will give the public much faster and generally improved service at the tieket window and on the telephone. It virtually eliminates the possibility of error.

The Intelex system was developed by the International Standard Trading Corporation, an associate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and has been applied to railroad reservations jointly with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The basic problem in speeding up and insuring accuracy of reservations and ticket selling, has been to get right to the ticket seller's window a record of all the space available. The new system accomplishes this and at the same time largely mechanizes the work of making reservations and completing ticket transactions.

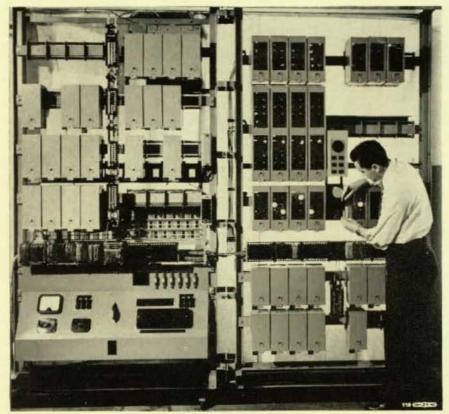
The Intelex system utilizes some of the principles of the dial telephone, magnetic recording, printing telegraph equipment, and automatic bookkeeping in achieving a complete new concept of reservation procedure. It works like this:

A traveler at the ticket window asks the clerk for a roomette to Chicago for the next day. Instead of telephoning the reservation bureau as now to determine if a roomette is available the clerk uses a special instrument, dialing in code to select the destination city and day of departure, and immediately hears through the instrument a voice recording of accommodations available at that moment on trains to Chicago for the requested date of departure. A roomette is available on the train requested, so he sends the reservation bureau a short coded message, by telegraph printer, requesting the roomette and giving a ticket number for it. The message is received instantly by the operator of a new "space control unit," the heart of the new system.

# 60-Day Records

This unit, a console cabinet about five feet high, holds diagrams (reservation cards for each car) for all trains to Chicago for 60 days ahead. All the diagrams for one day are in a newly-designed file on a tray, there being 60 trays. The teleprinter message from the ticket clerk actuates the unit so that the proper tray containing the diagrams for the day wanted is selected by the machine and automatically slides out on a counter before the operator.

Quickly selecting the proper diagram from the tray file, the operator assigns a roomette and transmits a confirmation back to the ticket seller as the tray automatically returns into the unit, which is then ready for the next transaction. At peak periods, messages are automatically "stacked," and go to the machine in order, as each preceding reservation is made. The elapsed time from arrival of the



This is one-sixth of the behind-the-scenes "brain" of the Intelex System, the new electronic reservation equipment being installed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York. The system, which retains human contact between the public and the railroad by way of ticket sellers and reservation clerks, utilizes some of the principles of the dial telephone, magnetic recording, printing telegraph equipment, and automatic bookkeeping in achieving a complete new concept of reservation procedure.

message to dispatch of the confirmation averages less than 30 seconds. The ticket clerk, his order confirmed, completes the sale with the traveler at a substantial saving in time.

If, to continue the example, a roomette is not available for the next day on the train requested, the ticket clerk is informed by the recording as to what accommodations are available, or on what other trains roomettes can be had for that day, and determines what the traveler would prefer. The time saving at the ticket window, where information as to available space is immediately at hand no matter how busy the reservation bureau, is one of the major contributions of the Intelex system. New recordings are made in the reservation bureau whenever the last unit of a particular type of space on any train for any day is sold, or when cancellations make previously sold-out space again available.

Reservations made by travelers on the telephone are likewise quickened. When calling, the patron speaks to a sales clerk in the reservation bureau, who uses the recording feature to determine quickly whether requested space is available. The clerk messages the space control unit operator, the reservation is assigned, and the traveler is asked where he would like to pick up his tickets, whether at the station or at one of the city ticket offices. Word of the reservation, the traveler's name, and the time limit for picking it up, are immediately transmitted to the station or city ticket office the traveler has selected.

## A Printed Message

Heretofore the traveler, having reserved space by phone went to any ticket office and asked a clerk for his reservation, whereupon the clerk telephoned the reservation bureau for confirmation. Now, the printed message, on tape, becomes a file record at the ticket office designated and when the traveler arrives for his ticket it is only necessary to make the purchase and no time is lost.

A new type of file retains the tapes and indicates whenever a res-



The large cabinet in this photograph is the "space control unit," heart of the new Intelex System installed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York. The operator has received, on the teleprinter machine to the left, a coded message from a ticket seller requesting a reservation to Chicago for the next day. While the message is coming over the teleprinter from the ticket seller, the unit automatically selects, from among the 60 trays in its cabinet, the proper tray containing the car diagrams for the New York-Chicago trains on the day requested. The unit ejects the tray onto the desk before the operator, who selects the proper diagram from the simplified file in the tray, and assigns the reservation. She then types a confirmation on the teleprinter, giving in code details of space assigned. Closing the tray file with her right hand, she sets the keys on the switch box above the teleprinter to send the message to the proper station or city ticket office. The machine auomatically returns the tray to the cabinet and is ready for the next transaction. Elapsed time from arrival of the message to dispatch of the confirmation averages less than 30 seconds. During peak periods, incoming messages are "stacked" in the teleprinter, going to the operator in order.

ervation has not been picked up within the time limit. Should that happen, word is sent back to the reservation bureau, and the space is replaced for sale. If the traveler telephones to cancel the reservation, the cancellation is passed to the ticket office and the space replaced for sale.

The Intelex system also embodies a new form of ear diagram card which provides a permanent record of every reservation transaction. The eard is microfilmed before being placed on the train at the start of the run.

The reservation bureau in Pennsylvania Station, New York, is the busiest in the United States, handling as high as 30,000 separate transactions a day. Reservations for 6,480 sleeping car accommodations and reserved coach seats, on

427 regular cars in 79 different trains, are assigned each day. More than 25,000 car diagram eards are in the files currently.

"Improvement of reservation and ticket selling procedures has been a matter of constant study over the years," a Pennsylvania spokesman said. "Refinements have been made from time to time and mechanical devices have come to our aid, but the basic problem has remained unsolved until now.

"One of the greatest advantages the Intelex system has over the best system we have had heretofore is the virtual elimination of verbal communication in handling reservations through the bureau," he explained. "Recorded information as to reservations available is subject to check, and all transactions are conducted quickly in writing. Under the old system there was always danger of misunderstanding and error in transcribing information.

"While the expansion of the new system to other than Chicago reservations proceeds in New York City, we are moving to extend it to other cities on the Pennsylvania so that in less than two years a coordinated system will be available. Then it will be possible to speed reservations for returning as well as outgoing trips, with information available almost immediately at the ticket window or the telephone in New York as to space which can be had returning from other cities. Fuller utilization of accommodations on all through trains, because of faster and more accurate reservation procedures, will be an added benefit as installation of the Intelex network progresses."

In designing the Intelex equipment, considerable time and study were devoted to the question of speed-even to consideration of the number of digits to be dialed to select the record with the destination and date required. Under the new system, as many as 99 destinations can be selected by the use of only two digits. However, had the normal calendar been adopted, two digits would have been required for the month and two digits for the day of the month which, with two digits for the destination, would have made a total of six digits in all.

Using the normal calendar also posed a problem in that the combination of four digits for each day in the year—11/21 for Novem-

ber 21st, for example—would have required the equivalent of a 10,000-line exchange. To have a separate recorder for every day in the year would also have been a costly and unnecessary procedure. In fact, when the day of departure requested is several weeks from the day of the transaction, space is usually open and one recorder can be used to cover a number of days without the need for an unnecessarily long record.

# More Inquiries

More trains and space are provided to large cities, and the fact that more daily inquiries are received for accommodations to metropolitan centers also was carefully considered. Aside from the very advance holiday bookings, there are far more inquiries for reservations in a current week than for two, three or four weeks in advance.

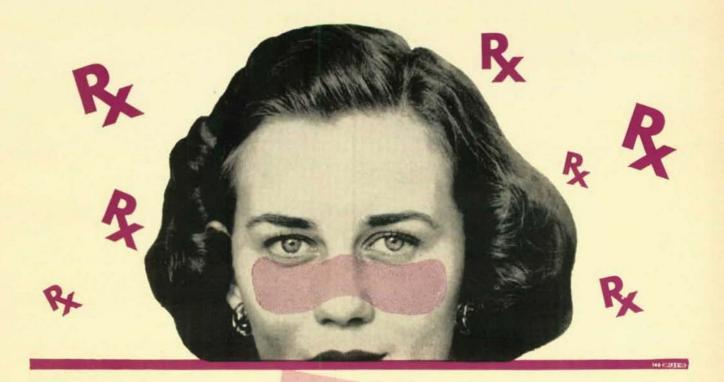
The Intelex system has met these variations by providing daily recorders for the current traffic to the large cities, two days to six weeks records for the smaller towns and for the more advanced reservations. Such variations are satisfactory from the standpoint of the volume of information required, since to announce "all space open on all scheduled trains" for five weeks in advance and beyond is a short announcement. Usually, however, the ticket agent does not wish to be burdened with knowledge of whether to dial for a daily, twoday, or weekly record. With the Intelex system, he has only to dial the week and day, and the equipment automatically connects him to the right record.

As the days elapse, recorders in use for the current day have to be moved up systematically to serve for another day. All this has been simply arranged, with the announcer operating from small switchboards from which all recordings are made, both for daily changes and for whatever new recordings may be required when space is unavailable or reopened for sale.

A transaction is completed when the space controller has transmitted to the sales and ticket office the space assigned.



This young lady is making a recording, not for a juke box but for the ears of Pennsylvania Railroad ticket sellers and telephone reservation clerks who use the recording, and many others, as a means of expediting train reservations and ticket selling in New York. The recording unit is an important part of the Intelex System, which the Pennsylvania is installing. She is reading into the microphone information from the card in her hand, listing accommodations available at that moment for sale on all Pennsylvania trains from New York to Chicago for a single day. The recording, and others for other days, are heard by ticket sellers and reservation clerks who have been asked by travelers at ticket windows and by telephone for reservations to Chicago. Having dialed a code on a special device, each ticket seller or clerk hears immediately what space is available for the day requested, so that he can either close the transaction on the basis of the request, or suggest alternate possibilities.



(Another in the Journal Health Series)

L THERALLY and figuratively, sinusitis, more popularly known as "sinus trouble" is America's No. 1 national headache. Millions of people of every age, probably half of our population, suffer chronic attacks of this aggravating, painful disease, and it is estimated that more Americans per population suffer from it than persons in any other country. Why? Perhaps because our civilization is developed to such a high degree, for all the studies of sinusitis point to the fact that the intensity of the disease shows a marked increase with the development of civilization.

#### An Ancient Disease

Sinus disease is as old as the human race but our refined way of living today has definitely added to its occurrence and to the intensity and frequency of attack. Our civilized foods, stripped too often of their vitamin content, crowded surroundings and confined mode of living have all been found to be direct causes of sinus trouble. The dirt and dust churned up by the ton, by the constant stream of traffic in our city streets,

NATIONAL HEADACHE

is also a contributory factor of no small proportion to this scourge of man. People living in sparselysettled regions—savages in the tropics, Eskimos at the North or South Pole, the hillbilly in the isolated cabin, are much less subject to sinus disease due to irritation and the resultant infection than urban residents.

Medical science has made great strides in aiding sufferers of sinusitis but is still far from knowing all the answers. So in this article we are not attempting to tell you how to treat sinus trouble but just tell you a little about what it is and why you have it and give a bit of general advice about how to avoid it,

First off, what are the sinuses?

And right here and now before we attempt to define, let us call attention to an error in speaking of sinusitis that is most common. Nearly every day you hear someone say, "I have sinus." Of course he has "sinus." Everybody has four pairs of them in the head. If one or more of them are giving trouble, he should say, "I have sinus trouble" or "I have sinusitis."

### What Sinuses Are

Now about those sinuses—the head contains four pairs of air cavities and these are commonly known as sinuses. These air spaces lie in the bones forming the lower part of the forehead and the cheeks and lying behind the bridge of the nose. You've often heard the slang expression, "He needs such and such about as much as he needs a hole in the head!" And that's the general attitude toward these "holes in the head"-that they're useless and merely cause trouble. Really though they do have a function. Air spaces substituted for solid bone in the head, make it lighter, more easily carried and managed. (Nobody wants to be a "bonehead.") And too the air cavities act as sounding boards and increase the resonance of our voices. Frequently a sinus sufferer's voice sounds flat and

These hollows, the sinuses, are connected with the nose by small openings and the lining of the nose, known as the mucous membrane, is continuous with the lining of the sinuses. Thus any infection of the nose can rapidly travel to the sinuses, which become ready hideouts for destructive germs and fungi which grow rapidly in the moist mucous membranes. Germs gain entrance to the sinuses through head colds. City streets, subways, theatres and other public places are teeming with germs and viruses, dispatched by coughers and sneezers.

#### Take Care of Colds

Anyone who lives in the city has to have pretty good health to resist sinus infections completely. Acute sinusitis always accompanies a severe cold. With proper treatment a cold is usually cleared up pretty quickly, but chronic sinusitis, which may follow a cold, may need treatment for years.

Now just how does this sinusitis work and what causes the pain?

Inflamation of the nasal passages may close the sinuses, interfering with drainage and trapping air in the cavity. If the sinus remains closed for any length of time, the air in it is absorbed, a vacuum is formed, and this causes severe pain. When the lining of the sinus is inflamed, air space may be blocked and the drainage, pus or other secretion formed may press against the sinus wall and cause pain.

Now we have discussed the most

common cause of sinus trouble, the common cold, blocking the sinuses. There are other causes, other common infections of the nose and throat like influenza, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria. Exposure, chills, poor diet, fatigue, allergies (which irritate the mucous membranes) infected tonsils or teeth, enlarged adenoids or other nasal obstructions also may cause sinus trouble.

#### Other Causes

Too violent blowing of the nose, diving or swimming under water (this last particularly while suffering from a cold) all may force infectious material into the sinuses and start up an infection. Frequent use of sprays, drops and antiseptics may injure the mucous membranes and bring on sinusitis.

People who work in the open are much less prone to sinus infection than those who work indoors, particularly in crowded rooms where the air is dry and hot, or cold and damp or full of irritating dusts or yapors.

Now how does a person know he has sinus trouble? You say "foolish question-anybody who has it knows it!" But there are certain symptoms that distinguish the sinus headache from others. Usually there is pain over the infeeted sinus in the morning and this generally eases in the late afternoon. There may be pain in the cheek, upper teeth or elsewhere in the head. The forehead may be tender to pressure. Often the nasal passages are dry and elogged because the membranes are swollen and drainage is not taking place. Sometimes there is a discharge of pus from the nose or a dripping from the back of the nose into the throat. Sometimes the sense of smell becomes partially lost. Sometimes too, other symptoms accompany acute sinusitis-fever, cough, swelling of cheeks, forehead, eyelids.

Acute infections may clear up or may develop into chronic sinus trouble. Sometimes a chronic sinus infection sufferer shows few symptoms except susceptibility to frequent colds and the inability to "shake" them. However, and this is important, persistent, uncured sinusitis may lead to other more serious diseases like bronchitis, mastoid infection and arthritis.

Now what do you do to prevent sinusitis? You can build up general resistance to sinus infection by observing the rules for good physical and mental health. Get plenty of rest, eat proper foods and take sufficient exercise. Protect your body from sudden changes in temperature and avoid chilling and overheating. Take care of yourself when you get a cold and rest in bed all you can until it is gone. In some cases of sinusitis use of alcohol and tobacco aggravate the situation. Question yourself as to whether or not this is true in your case and moderate your habits accordingly. Avoid dust-laden places. As we stated before, some sinus infections are brought on by allergies. Naturally if this is the type you have, you will avoid what brings on an attack.

# See a Doctor

Now once you have sinusitis, what do you do? First and foremost, don't doctor yourself with nose drops unless ordered by your physician and use them only so long as he prescribes. There are many valuable drugs for the alleviation of the pain and treatment of sinus infections and every day new ones are being developed. Penicillin "mist" is one that has come forward in the past few years and has brought relief to millions of chronic sufferers. But this is a factor to bear in mind always. Don't use nose drops, inhalants, salves, anything of that nature unless recommended by your doctor. You may do yourself serious hard.

Pain from sinusitis, though not the infection itself, has found relief by use of heat—hot-water bottle, hot wet compress or an electric pad over the center of the pain.

When all medical care by a competent physician has failed, an operation is sometimes necessary to open the sinus and allow it to drain. Many people have a dread (Continued on page 46)



DURING the past year we think we've had some pretty fine letters from our press secretaries. We have some philosophers, some poets, many lovers of beauty, some keen politicians, some with elements of statesmanship and many darn good union advocates among our writing members. Going back through some of our letters of recent months, we've picked a few quotations at random to let our readers see what we mean. There are hundreds more and many excellent passages that we've missed and should not have missed. But what we want to do in this, the first Journal of our New Year-the first in our Sixtieth Anniversary Year, is pay a little tribute to all the men and the women who spend time and effort in helping us to make the Journal the worthwhile publication we hope it is.

We'll start off with a lady, Miss Verda Lane, press secretary of L. U. 1514, Hanson, Massachusetts, There's a bit of philosophy here for sure.

"When dark days make us forget our blessings, it would be well to remember, that the sun never leaves us; clouds may hide it from us but it is always there and sometimes we lose it by walking in the shade." And speaking of philosophy, here's a gem, particularly for union men and women, from Press Secretary Percy Johnson of L. U. 505, Mobile, Alabama:

"Together is the most beautiful word in the English language. Coming together is a beginning. Keeping together is progress. Thinking together is unity. Working together is success."

0 0 0

Ernie Byrd, L. U. 479, Beaumont, Texas, expresses a beautiful and inspiring thought in the closing paragraph of his December letter:

"With the Christmas season comes our best wishes to all, that we be eternally grateful that we live in a nation so bountifully blessed by Almighty God, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth, and the heritage of freedom that is ours,"

0 0 0

A standard of good citizenship was expressed last January by Richard Hart, press secretary of L. U. 468, Stamford, Connecticut:

"Social progress can only be judged in terms of benefits to the people and its existence depends upon how well we discharge our obligations as good citizens. The greatest menace which exists today is indifference; true patriotism demands that we all exercise our right to vote!"

0 0 0

Frederick V. Eich, of L. U. 3. New York, gives us clear, straight thinking regularly:

"It behooves us all to take inventory of ourselves to see just what we are doing to uphold, and maintain the principles for which our forebears lived and died. How many of us realize that to have something, we must give something; if we want honor and respect for ourselves, we must honor and respect others. If we want our rights observed, we must observe the rights of others. If we stand by while our neighbor's rights are taken away from him, the time will surely come when ours will be taken from us."

W. Farquhar of L. U. 353, Toronto is right there when it comes to terse thinking and writing:

"The better off a man is, the less he wants to change the government, and a prosperous country with work available at a high standard of wages for those who

(Continued on page 44)



Q. Recently, we have had a great deal of discussion concerning Condensers, and find we cannot come to any definite conclusions, therefore, we are writing hoping you will give us a definite answer. Our problems are as follows:

1. Where is the energy in a condenser stored?

2. Is there a difference between, "charge" and "energy" in a condenser?

3. Would it be possible to remove the plates of a condenser that has been charged and have the energy remain in the dielectric?

> Very truly yours, ROBERT L. NUGENT, Local 1504

A. Concerning the question on Condensers we offer the following:

1. The energy in a condenser is stored in a dielectric field. Energy is defined as the ability to do work, and so this energy is observed from the work done by a charged condenser after the applied voltage is removed. The dielectric charging current flowing against the increasing voltage across the condenser does work and this work is stored as energy in the dielectric.

2. The charge of a condenser is the quantity of electricity stored on each plate of the condenser, which is produced by the impressed voltage causing an instantaneous current to flow to the plates and the two plates then become equally and oppositely charged. At the same time a dielectric field is set up between the charged plates and its field intensity depends upon the type of dielectric. In this field is stored the energy and is dependent upon the quantity of charge on the plates.

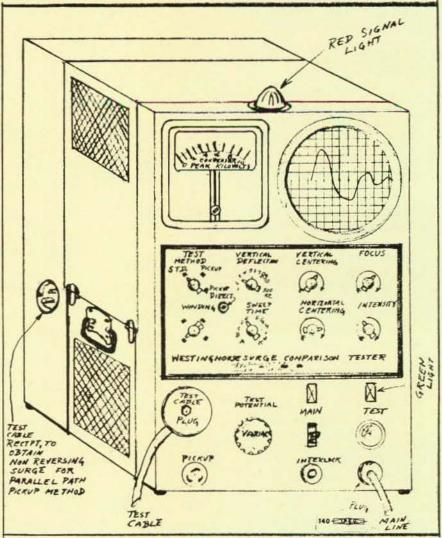
 If the plates are removed from the dielectric, the field is no longer existing in the dielectric and thus no energy can be stored.

Q. In reference to Section 3471 of the 1947 edition of the National Electrical Code I would like to get your interpretation of the words quarter bend.

Is a 90 degree elbow considered one quarter bend or does it contain two quarter bends.

> John E. Smith, Local Union 1505

A. The quarter bend as referred to in the National Electric Code is a 90° elbow. It is referred to a quarter of a circle which contains 360°. Thus the four quarter bends that are allowed in a conduit run would be the equivalent of the cir-



Data on Surge Comparison Tester is given on adjoining page.

ele. However, if the conduit run is of any length it is advisable to limit the bends to three for ease in pulling in the cables.

Q. The September issue of the Journal contains an article on a Resistance Capacitance Coupled Oscillator developed by the National Bureau of Standards,

Could you direct me to a source where I may obtain parts and information sufficient that I may construct the oscillator?

> Elbert L. Lamer, Kewanee, Ill.

A, More detailed information concerning parts and their manufacturer for the wide range Resistance Capacitance Oscillator may be obtained by writing to its developer:

> National Bureau of Standards Radio Division, Code 14.5 Washington 25, D. C. Attn.: Mr. Peter G. Sulzer. (Continued on page 46)

# Comment

We wish to acknowledge our error in stating that the voltages between the midpoints of the closed Delta transformer bank were approximately 220 volts instead of the vectoral addition of the two half phases being equal to 110 volts. We appreciate the letters, that correct our answer from Bros. John Beaton, San Jose, Calif.; Chas. W. Ward, L. U. 124, Kansas City, Kansas; A. J. Watts, L. U. 821, Athalmer, B. C., Canada; Don Buell, L. U. 77, Seattle, Wash.; and Alvin B. Pettersen, L. U. 191, Everett, Wash.

-Editor's Note.

In response to several letters from Brothers inquiring for more detailed information on the Surge Comparison Tester shown in a recent issue of the Journal, we offer the accompanying diagram and data on the portable model made by Westinghouse, who also make a mobile model mounted on casters. The local agent in your area will give detailed pamphlets and pictures of these elaborate testers.

-Editor.

#### PORTABLE SURGE COMPARISON TESTER SPECIFICATIONS

Over-all Dimensions: 1612" wide, 26" high, 27" deep.

Net Weight without Cables: 180 pounds approximate Weight of Cables: 20 pounds approximate

Cables: 25 ft. long, 3-wire main line cable furnished with-

out plug for customer to provide grounding plug to suit wiring devices used in his plant; 8 ft. long

test cable with clips on leads.

Receptacle only: Furnished for 3-wire pick-up cable and for

2-wire safety interlock.

Handles Provided: One on each side of unit for handling by two

men.

Red Signal Light: With plastic dome provided on top of tester.

Visible in all directions when high voltage surge

is on.

Condenser Capacity: .05 MFD,

Peak Potential of

Condenser Charge: 10 Kilovolts peak.

Polarity of Surge: Negative to ground.

Repetition Rate: Sixty times per second.

Input Power Required: 115 to 125 volts, 60 cycles, 7 amperes.

If supply voltage falls outside the above range, or is subject to abrupt fluctuations, an automatic voltage regulating transformer will be required both in order to secure proper operation and to obtain proper life of tubes and other compo-

nents.

Variac: General Radio Corp, Type V-5-M, Semi-per-

manent adjustable stop provided for.

Potential Meter: Westinghouse Type KA-25 with 5" scale length.

Calibrated 0 to 10 Kilovolts condenser charge

potential.

Tube Complement: 1-Main Thyratron Type WL-677

4—Auxiliary Thyratrons Type WL-2050 1—Cathode Ray Tube Type 7-JP-4

1—High Voltage Rectifier Tube Type WL-8020 1—Cathode Ray Rectifier Tube Type 1-B-3

1-Edison Type 501 time delay tube

1-Type 6-S6 Candelabra base clear 125 volt,

6 watt lamp

2-Indicating lamp bulb S#1125156

Transformers: 7—Transformers, 6 of which have Hypersil cores.

The seventh is a special peaker transformer

to trigger the thyratrons.

General Construction: Ventilated steel cabinet of 16 gauge steel with 3-20 gauge steel removable covers to provide

access to all parts. Certain oscilloscope circuits are on a small separately removable chassis.

Surge Reversing Switch: An electronically driven synchromous vibrating

reversing switch provided with 4" diameter tungsten contacts operates at 30 cycles. This unit is mounted separately on rubber mounts

inside the main cabinet.

Winding Switch: Permits complete test of the usual 3-phase motor

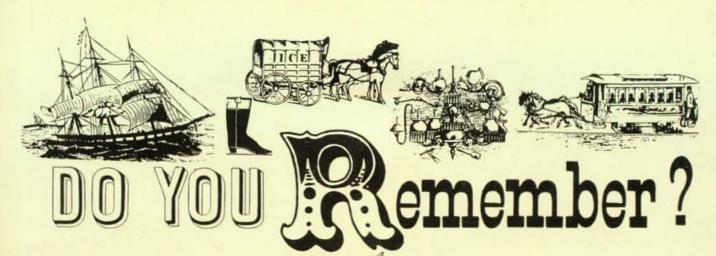
without interchanging leads at the motor.

Test Method Switch: Allows switching from standard to pick-up meth-

ods.

Pickup Accessories: Not included. To be built by user to conform to slators or rotors being tested.

Static Voltage Regulator: Not included.



Do you remember? Lots of things that happened back in the "good old days" when the Brotherhood was young? In this issue which marks the beginning of our Sixtieth Anniversary Year, we bring you a few notes from Journals of other anniversary years.

From the 1896 Journal—we were five years old:

"Local No. 6, San Francisco gave its first anniversary ball, which was a grand success, and we all feel proud that we are electrical workers. The decorations were the finest floral and electrical displays ever seen at a ball in the United States. The stage was set with large potted palms, which inclosed the great and only Hynes' celebrated orchestra. At the back of the stage was a setting of 368 colored lights (red, blue, etc.). The design consisted of the word "Welcome," across the bottom, which was twenty-six feet long and three feet high. Over the center of the word "Welcome" was a star eight feet high; from the ends of the word "Welcome," arched across the top of the star, were the letters "N.B.E.W.;" surmounting the arch was a large American eagle, with a cluster of red, white and blue lights hanging from its bill, and on each side of the eagle was draped a large silk American flag. The background of the design was all set in California's fair flowers. A little in front of the design, and to the sides, were two large firebugs, their bodies partly consisting of a 150 c.p. lamp, and made a very unique effect.

"The dances were announced by the name of each dance appearing in miniature lamps on the center of a board five feet long by two and one half feet wide, which was decorated with flowers and miniature lamps worked into pretty designs; this effect was quite novel and pleasing. The board had over three hundred miniature lamps on it.

"The beautiful hall decorations consisted of a center piece made in a

NOTICE!

NOMEN,

WOMEN,

CHILDREN

Are required to Appear

ATTHE

PETER CLEVER,

ALL-SORTS ROW,

And Invest to the extent of their

CASH!

A VERMILLION EDICT!

seven-point star twelve feet in diameter, consisting of 160 colored lights; from the seven points of the star to the four corners, the back, the center and the two sides of the hall were strung streamers with colored lamps one foot apart. The wire was all covered with smilax and a bouquet hung between each lamp around the hall and gallery, streamers and lights and flowers hung in great profusion, but the design that made the hit of the evening was the one with the letters "BAR" set with a background of beautiful flowers. Another very pleasing effect (especially to the ladies), was an idea of Bro. J. Dawson, which was a grand success. It was the four phonographs which sang comic songs and told funny stories between dances, and kept the ladies in good humor while the boys went and smiled."

Also from that Fifth Anniversary Year in the JOURNAL for May 1896 comes a note of a new invention by Thomas Edison, the Fluoroscope:

"After much exhausitive experimenting Thomas A. Edison has developed a device which promises to be of very great value to the medical profession, especially to surgeons, to which he has given the name Fluoroscope. It consists of a light-tight pasteboard box, painted black inside with tapering sides and a square, flat end. At the smaller end is a leather piece edged with black braid. This leather piece is so shaped that when held to the face the eyes are free to look into the box towards the large end, and all light is excluded. The box is about a foot long and equipped with a handle and also with a strap which can be fastened around the head and thus hold it tightly to the eyes in case the operator desires the use of both hands. The flat end of the box is about six inches square. The interior face of this end is coated with crystals of calcium tungstate in the following manner: The pasteboard is first covered with white paper which is afterwards coated with collodion; fine crystals of calcium tungstate are sifted on the collodion and then the coarser ones. until the surface is smoothly and completely covered with a thin coating of the crystals. The end is then attached to the box. By holding a human hand between the fluoroscope and a Crookes tube and looking through the opening for the eyes, the bones of the hand may be distinctly seen. The fluorescence of the calcium tungstate apparently changes the rays from the Crookes tube into ordinary light after they have passed through the hand, thus making the bones visible to the human eye.

"Mr. Edison experimented with over 1,800 different salts in making his experiments. When asked if he had formed any idea of the nature of the X ray, he replied: "Not even a remote idea. Don't know a thing about it. Why look here. We have been working with ordinary light for 300 years and see how little we know

about it. We have been working hard on electricity for 100 years and know nothing about it. How are we going to know anything about the X rays after only six weeks' work?"

We take you now to the JOURNAL of 1901, we were out of our swaddling clothes by then, and at least to the romper stage.

Early in 1901, the Grand Treasurer resigned. Here Grand Secretary H. W. Sherman, reassures the members as to the status of their finances

"We are in receipt of several letters asking who is handling the money. One demanded that another Grand Treasurer be appointed. We are very much pleased at the interest taken by some members on the finances of our Brotherhood. My brothers, don't worry about the money, you are not trusting to any one's honesty, as the Grand Secretary's bond covers all we have, and when you read this go to bed and sleep, calmly and peacefully, happy and contented in the thought that the Grand Secretary has no special desire to play checkers with his nose against the grating of a prison window. A Grand Treasurer will be appointed and everything will be O.K. as far as the finances are concerned. The books in the general office are open at all times for inspection. Any brother who wishes to examine them can do so."

Here is an interesting article from a 1901 JOURNAL with a prophecy about electricity:

"In a paper on the anticipated triumphs of electricity during the next fifty years, T. C. Martin, in Success. declares that the farmer, the chemist. the miner and the householder will be among the chief beneficiaries, while railroads will discard steam for the third electric rail. He continues:

"Of course, we shall use electricity. The telescope is a beautiful apparatus, but antiquated in many respects. It is not unlikely that the electric heater and electric fan will be rivaled by mechanism creating the sensations of coolness and warmth more subtly. Electricity, while abolishing many outworn methods and predecessors, will, meanwhile, be refining upon itself. It will obtain much of its supply of current directly from fuel, without boiler, engine or dynamo. By present methods we get only about five percent of the possible energy in fuel; and our best house lights have an efficiency of only about three percent. There lie two great problems for the twentieth century. Electricity will, however, furnish economical "cold light" lamps, in which no stick or filament of carbon consumes. It

will transmit without tangible circuits. It will help to make the balloon as feasible and commonplace as the automobile. But its nature bids fair

to rest in mystery.

"The electrical successes of the next fifty years will depend upon men who have been trained to be electrical engineers and inventors. The triumphs of the past fifty years have been achieved entirely by men who had no electrical education in their youth, and whose mastery of the five "c's" of electricity-copper, carbon, castings, coal, and cascades-is due to their own efforts.

"It is not rash to assume that the electrical inventions near at hand will at least equal those in the past of Morse, Edison, Bell, Siemens, Kelvin, Tesla, Sprague, and others of equal intellectual rank in their respective branches. The greatest lies before."

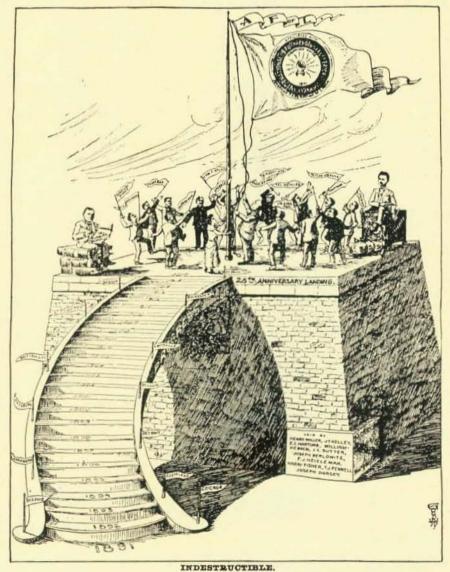
They had jokes in the Journal in those days too. And if you think the ones we use are "corny," just read this sample:

"Oh Grandma, did I tell you about my bicycle!'

"Land alive! Well, don't get excited about it. Jest you put a big poultice of soap and sugar on it, and change it every morning, an' it'll be gone in three days. Your granfather used to have 'em, every haying' time, reg'lar, in June. They ain't nothin'; they'll do him good."

Five more years and we were all of fifteen. In 1906, we were growing and revising our office methods to match our progress. Read the following excerpt from the Journal:

"The present book system is antiquated and will be displaced by the card index system, thus giving each member a separate and distinct ac-

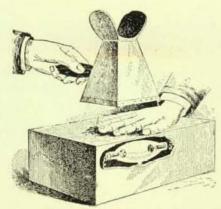


J. W. ("Goody") Goodwin drew this 25th anniversary cartoon for Journal.

count with the general office through his local union. This of course is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, and will necessitate careful attention in carrying into effect. Card numbers have been given in a manner that makes it absolutely impossible to keep an accurate check on members as very many have two or more numbers and many members have the same number. The card numbers have been sent to Local Unions by series; secretaries giving the new members their card number. This has been the cause of the difficulty and will be remedied by giving to each initiated member his card number from the general office at the time notice of his initiation is received there, thus eliminating the evil, and making it impossible by this simple method for a mixup in card numbers. However, these things cannot be accomplished in a day, but will take time and make a revision of all card numbers given by the brotherhood necessary."

We had moved our offices from Rochester to Washington. Now we moved from Washington to Springfield:

"After strenuous days of unceasing toil the General Offices are now located in the capital city of Illinois. Final arrangements were completed for the last shipment of our effects from Washington, D. C., on April 27th, and the same arrived at Springfield, May 12th. In the interim business of the Brotherhood was, of course, expected to be somewhat unsettled, for even in the best regulated



"Thomas A. Edison has developed a device which promises to be of very great value to the medical profession—a fluoroscope."—Journal, May 1896.

families, moving days cause innumerable inconveniences. But we are here at last in our new quarters with splendid prospects for the future.

"Our organization is growing rapidly, our resources are constantly increasing, and of necessity our business methods must be up to the standard and equal to all demands made upon it.

"In a few months we hope to have a complete system in perfect operation, and the changing over to the card system from the book system will necessitate an immense amount of labor as anyone familiar with matters of this kind can appreciate. Yet, when the work is complete, when new methods are put into force and old ones eliminated we can safely assert that complete satisfaction will be the result."

In 1911, when the Brotherhood was 20 years old, organized labor was having a difficult time of it in some quarters. The 1911 Journal reported many stories of hardship for labor. Here's an arresting item from a lead article in the Journal of 1911:

#### ARRESTED AND KIDNAPPED

"Secretary McNamara, of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Spirited Away from Indiana—Two Other Man Also Taken—Property of Organization Seized and Held by Officers Without Due Process of Law.

"WASHINGTON, April 29.—The dispatches from Indianapolis, Ind., containing the news of arrest and kidnapping of Secretary McNamara of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, together with two other men, charged with being the perpetrators of the explosion which destroyed the Los Angeles Times Building, came as a shock to the labor world. The manner in which these men have been arrested and spirited to California, the unlawful seizure and retention of the national Union's property, deserves the severest condemnation and criticism.

"The question of guilt or innocence of the crime charged is not a matter to be determined by detectives or antagonistic employers' associations, but by an impartial jury after both sides have had their day in court."

It was in 1911 that a bill was



Brother Frank Loomis of L. U. No. 306 dug this photograph out of an old album. Behind the members is shown a float that was entered by the local in the Labor Day parade of 1911. "Inasmuch as Akron is a hilly town, one of the Brothers must have been designated to operate the brakes on the wagon, observed C. W Murray, business manager of the local. Motive power was "two hay burners with leather steering wheels."

introduced to establish a Children's Bureau:

"Congressman Peters of Massachusetts, appeared before the labor committee on behalf of a bill which he has introduced creating a bureau in the department of commerce and labor to be devoted to the care and improvement of child life. The object to be attained is the study of conditions, collection of statistics and other data to the end that rational and humane laws may be enacted to protect the children of the nation, and limit child labor to the narrowest possible point."

In 1916 we celebrated our Silver Anniversary. Here is part of an editorial which appeared in our JOURNAL commemorating the event:

"On November 28th, 1916, our Brotherhood will be twenty-five years old. During that period of time we have had our ups and downs. We have indeed had a hard road to travel, being continually engaged in combatting our antagonistic employers and overcoming the obstacles placed in our way. We have felt the stings of defeat at times, as well as having rejoiced in our hours of victory. We should not say defeat, for the reason that we have never conceded that we have been defeated. It is true we have met numerous set-backs which only tended to spur us on to greater efforts and better organization, and again meet our opponents in battle in our fight for the uplift of the electrical worker of the North American continent.

"Our own members were responsible for most of the setbacks we have received, through deserting us at the critical moment, for the interest of the employer, forgetting the obligations they assumed when they joined forces with us and betraying their fellow men for a few pieces of the employer's tainted silver.

"We have made many mistakes during our existence, which our enemies have taken advantage of to the detriment of our members. It is only natural that we should make mistakes when it is realized that we are one of the youngest labor organizations in existence. Had we avoided the dangers of which we were warned through the old line trade unionists, we would have avoided many of the setbacks we encountered but it seems fate decreed that all organizations of toilers must learn from the hard school of experience as they do not seem to hear the bells of danger which are being continuously rung by the toilers that have marched through the fields of organized labor before us.

"We were prone to follow the straight and narrow path, ready to fight at the drop of the hat any employers who dared to impede our progress.

"We have learned much from those struggles and have become convinced that strikes should only be resorted to after all other honorable means have been tried to settle the differences that arise with our employers from time to time."

Here's an interesting local note that appeared in a 1916 issue:

"The outside men of Local No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa, have been successful in procuring an increase, effective June 1, of 25c per day. This makes their wages \$4.00 for nine hours, and four ways upon the company's time."

Twenty-five years ago, an effective apprenticeship system was being put into effect:

"June 26, 1916, marked the completion of a four-year course in Electrical Science by the apprentices of Local No. 134 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the Crane Technical High School under the direction and supervision of the Chicago Board of Education in cooperation with the electrical contractors of Chicago and Local No. 134, I.B. of E.W. of Chicago, Ill.

"Read that little sentence again dear reader, and then read it again, get the meat of it; because contained therein is food for thought for those who are interested in the uplifting of our craft.

"If carried to its ultimate conclusion, it means better mechanics and better men, better conditions and better wages, further it means the railing of the standard of our organization, a betterment of the citizenship of our members, and as year after year we graduate these young men into our ranks, skilled in the fundamentals of our craft both technical and practical, well versed in Civic Ethics as they should be understood between man and man, with a thorough grounding in the principals of Trades Unionism. Who can measure the possibilities for good in such a system of education? would that I had the ability to record that which my imagination forsees, if this is carried out to its finality. One not in touch with this matter in all its phases, can have but a joint idea of the advancement made by our apprentices in the four years just passed; believe me the journeyman had best look to his laurels now.

"The boys beginning with a feeling of indifference have in most cases ended their term pleading for further instruction, realizing then what this course meant to their future and were eager to continue it.

"The work is carried on under the auspices of a committee of three each from the contractors and the Local Union. The boys go for one-half day each week in the morning reporting at 8 a.m. the same as on the job. Each term lasts 40 weeks each year, the contractors realizing the benefits to be derived readily consented to pay the boys for their time while they attended the classes, the Local Union paying for their books. Each appren-

# Ladies' Union-Made Shoes

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES



If not on sale by your dealer, on request will send illustrated catalogue and price list.

BROOKS BROS. - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

High fashion shoes as advertised in the Journal of 45 years ago.

tice carries an attendance card which is signed by the teacher each time, which card is then shown to the foreman on the job when he returns to work, who thereupon credits him with full time. The Local's Examining Board examines them semi-annually in order to test their progress."

We reach the year 1921—the halfway mark between our founding and now. The January issue of the 1921 Journal carried a message of warning and advice for the new year:

"We enter the new year, confident that it holds plenty of opportunities to improve the economic position of the organization and to advance the material welfare of the membership; however, it would be folly to underestimate the conditions confronting organized labor, as labor is beset on all sides by all its old and many new enemies; chambers of commerce, employers' association, gigantic corporations, company unions-dual movements launched to satisfy the vanity of individuals unable to convince bona fide organizations of labor of their worth, are all endeavoring to reach the vitals of organized labor.

"Never before has labor had more reason to carefully consider its problems and give mature thought to questions before taking action. Never before was there more reason for rational relations in industry, for labor alone is not marked for destruction, but Big Business is also determined to crush every fair employer that its influence can reach.

"It is the part of good judgment to co-operate with employers who are fair to organized labor and further strengthen the reasons why such employers favor organization among their employes. We should not permit ourselves to be stampeded into difficulties that possibly can be avoided. Every honorable means for peaceable adjustment of differences should be exhausted. The strike is a weapon that can be employed at any time and it is useless to make the sacrifices which strikes occasion if it is possible to reach an honorable adjustment by conciliatory methods.

"Labor should keep in mind the fact that the secret representatives of employers who favor open shop industrial relations, are ever trying to influence unions to hasty actions that will bring upon the movement criticism and public condemnation.

batting the activities of the proponents of the Prussianized "open shop" is to make the employment of union labor profitable to the customer. Labor is sold through the employer and the public. The open shop and the non-union worker are "One of the best methods of com- much this winter just passed. shop and the non-union worker are

the competitors of the union shop and union worker. To sell our labor, the employer must meet this competition. Our advantage is superior skill and efficiency. One display of skill and efficiency counts for more in the open shop fight than a dozen demonstrations of force. The skilled union worker produces more in shorter time and by less effort than the unskilled non-unionist. This fact sells our labor and provides great advantages, let us make the most of it.

"It was recently stated by one of the largest union employers in the country that union labor was thirtyfive percent more efficient than nonunion. Do nothing to destroy this reputation.

In 1926 we were thirty-five years old. A 1926 Journal records an interesting experiment:

"The first tests made in America of two-way radio telephone communication, as an aid to operation of freight trains, are being conducted by the New York Central Railroad. These tests indicate, railroad officials say, the advent of a new era in freight train operation.

"Tests already made on the Western Division of the New York Central between Elkhart and Pinola, Ind., have demonstrated clearly that successful radio telephone service can be maintained between conductor or brakeman in the caboose and the engineman or fireman on the engine of freight trains up to 100 or more cars in length," said E. C. Keenan, general superintendent, telegraph and telephone, New York Central Lines. Heretofore, the only means of communication between the front and rear of the train has been by hand or lamp signals.

"In the tests, a New York Central freight train, consisting of engine No. 2626 with 11 cars and caboose, was used. The train started from Elkhart at 4 p.m., and for five hours, continuous and satisfactory radio telephone conversation was carried on between the railroad men in the caboose and those on the engine. In this period there occurred a severe electrical and rain storm, but despite this, the radio telephone conversations were clearly audible and no interference was experienced. There was no severance of communication around curves or when the train was midway between steel bridges. The passing of other trains on adjacent tracks also did not interfere."

Each year, the Journal carried local notes of the time. This notice appeared in a spring issue of 1926:

#### LINEMEN WANTED

Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co. building 751 miles transcontinental line. Job will last till January 1st. Five dollars per day, board and lodging. Eight hours and four ways on company time. Union shop. Report any telephone exchange along Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana."

Our fortieth birthday, in 1931, found us in the depths of a depression. The Journal carried many items bearing on the financial plight of the workers of the United States:

"From December, 1929, to December, 1930, living costs fell in the United States—measured by the U.S. Department of Labor standards-6.2 percent. This fact alone has been the only factual evidence advanced for the campaign of wage cuts prosecuted by bankers, and, often under compulsion, by certain employers.



#### Local Union No. 1.

No. 1 is really No. 1 for sure.

Times have been better for the mem-bers, but none seem to have suffered very Every prosladies' man. I plead guilty, but not as some measure the case. I love the ladies, because they are, to my opinion, the truest, most charitable, and lovable of humanity.

If any brothers happen to go to Kansas City and desire to find any place, just go up the hill. On my return, I had my measure taken for a pair of trousers, and found that one of my legs was longer than the other. As I was turning to the right while there; I am turning to the left now, to straighten up again.

March 27, 1906 I passed another mile post in my span of life. I have now passed

This is how "Local Lines" was set up in the Journal of 45 years ago.

Upon this slender evidence revision of wages has been begun, and in most instances, the cuts have been much larger in proportion—the minimum in excess of 10 percent. The enlightened opinion of the business world has condemned the campaign."

The beginning of the great Boulder Dam began in 1931 and the Journal wrote this note on it:

"A surety company bonding contractors who are constructing Boulder Dam has predicted 200 men will die on the job during the first year. This awful toll of life is due to unfriendly physical conditions. Intense heat of the desert at the point of construction 600 feet from where winds blow, shut off by precipitous canyon sides, alone makes for desperate working conditions. In addition, danger stalks at every turn of a workman's hands. Lavalike beds must be torn loose by dynamite from the mountain side, and already six men have been blown to pieces with the blasts. Though engineers planning the course of construction from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation have planned a model city on the top of the cliff where the breezes blow and where a man after toil may find rest, still nothing has been done to curb the unfriendly conditions on the job in the canyon's depth. These working conditions are in the control of the non-union Six Companies, Inc., whose avowed purpose is to get the job done with the least cost to themselves."

In 1936 note of an interesting meeting appeared in the Journal:

"The third World Power Conference will convene in Washington, D. C. September 7 to 12, 1936. The American national committee, which will carry on the work of the conference, has just been announced by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, chairman. The committee represents a cross section of the electrical industry and has a number of labor representatives upon it, as well as a good representation of government officials who deal with power questions. Morris L. Cooke, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, is chairman of the Among the executive committee. labor people are William Green, George M. Harrison, M. H. Hedges, and John L. Lewis. Among the government group are David Lilienthal, Arthur E. Morgan, both of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Senator Norris; Senator Wheeler; Senator Pitman; Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Frederick A. Delano, vice chairman of the national resources com-mittee; Benjamin V. Cohen, general counsel, national power policy committee; Dr. Elwood Meade, director of the Bureau of Reclamation. Public ownership groups were represented by J. D. Ross, E. F. Scattergood, Judson King, Carl P. Thompson, Frank P. Walsh. Industry is represented by Floyd L. Carlisle, of the Morgan group; A. W. Robinson, of Westinghouse; Owen D. Young, of General Electric; John E. Zimmerman, of United Gas Improvement; Philip G. Gossler, Columbia Gas and Electric Company. A number of independent economists are represented on the committee by Stuart Chase, John T. Flynn, and engineers by Hugh L. Cooper and Milo R. Maltbie.

And an interesting note on a Broadway "spectacular" appeared in one of the 1936 editions:

"There is a new sign on Broadway, said to be the largest in the world—and utilizing all modern lighting effects. It was "unveiled" late in March, and gave even jaded Broadway a thrill. It is an advertisement for Wrigley's spearmint gum, and was a 100 percent union job. One hundred and twenty-one electricians set the vast mechanism to work.

"Picture a 10-story building one block long and you get some idea of the biggest sign in the world which flashed across Times Square for the first time on the evening of March 28. The spectacle, representing a million-dollar investment of the Wm. Wrig-ley, Jr., Company, follows their display atop the old Putnam Building, which dominated Times Square from 1917 to 1924."

In 1941, we celebrated our Golden Anniversary—we were 50 years old. Here are a few excerpts from that Jubilee issue of the Journal:

"The city of Washington, the nation's capital, is a city of shrines. One notable piece of sculpture is a monument to Samuel Gompers, placed at Massachusetts Avenue and Tenth Street by the contributions of American workers.

"Generals, admirals, presidents and others are honored in stone. A new shrine—unique in its significance—is now added. This is the grave of Henry Miller, first president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Glenwood Cemetery, not far from the heart of the city.

"Henry Miller was 38 years old in 1891, the year the Brotherhood was founded. He was a young lineman with a zeal for organization and a passion for helping his fellowmen.

"V for Victory is the watchword of today. It is hovering on the lips and written in the hearts of Englishmen and Americans alike the world over. And through this time of stress, two great nations join hands and their peoples reach out to each other in a clasp of brotherhood. But 40 years ago in time of peace, before another great war strengthened the bond between these countries, a fraternal hand was stretched across the miles, the hand of labor, the strong hand of unionism. No anniversary edition of our Journal could be complete without a story of the Brotherhood in Canada, that vibrant chapter in the history of the I.B.E.W."

And five years ago, in 1946, here is an interesting excerpt from an issue of the Journal of that year:

"One of the most highly controversial issues of the postwar transition period is price control. While recognized as a necessary accompaniment to effective production control during wartime, in peacetime control of prices is viewed by many as wholly foreign to American ideals of free economy. Recent months have seen it criticized roundly and frequently in the name of "free enterprise."

"The first 10 to 12 months following V-J Day will cast the mould of our economic history for the ensuing decade. The role of Congress in making crucial decisions and of the various Federal administrative agencies in effectuating those decisions is therefore of vital importance in shaping the course of future events. Theirs are the problems of assuring economic stability, of avoiding the pitfalls of post-war inflation."

We close our "Do Your Remembers" for this month with a poem which appeared in our 1946 Journal and which we think is particularly beautiful and particularly apropos today:

#### SPRING 1990

By D. A. HOOVER, L. U. 1306

Ah, what will Nineteen Ninety bring? When the same old earth turns green with spring?

Will clover wave from last fall's stubble?

Or weeds be green on a lost world's rubble?

Will the sun glow warm on a fallow globe

While nature renews her green spring robe?

From rosy sunset to twilight dim?

And mankind, what has become of him?

What did he do with that strange new fire?

Outgrow his childish fighting desire? Release for good its magic power Or pass in flame in one short hour?

# Orchids to Our Press Secretaries

(Continued from page 35)

wish to work, is the best guarantee that democracy will not go under and be replaced by an ism."

0 0 0

Here's a man with sound principles of unionism to expound. From a letter of Brother W. L. Ingram, press secretary of L. U. 205, Detroit:

"The union member has the duty to understand that he is bound as a willing partner in the most important activity of his life, to cooperate by showing up at meetings, taking part in activities, voting for democratic rules, laws and officers and being a wholesome, conscious unionist who is proud to take his place beside his fellow workers."

春 春 春

Here's a thought for any day in the year advanced by Press Secretary Clarence Creekmore of L. U. 760, Knoxville, Tennessee:

"The blind force of the people, commonly referred to as public opinion, is a force that must be economized, and also managed. It must be regulated by intellect. Intellect is to the people and the people's force, what the slender needle of the compass is to the ship."

0 0 0

Some of our writers express a keen thought in a humorous vein. Here's a thought on politicians by A. S. Anderson, L. U. 28, Baltimore:

"A politician is a fellow who will lend you his umbrella when the sun is shining but wants it back the minute it starts to rain."

0 0 0

Brother Fred King of L. U. 79, Syracuse, tells us:

"It does no good to criticize political parties or government. It does no good to criticize management for taking every advantage it can without fair laws of limitation. What must be done is to elect the right men in the right places, men who can do the most good for all of us."

John T. Harris, L.U. 175, Chattanooga, speaks a sound thought

when he pays tribute to two segments of our membership:

"The writer has never failed to pay tribute to those highly skilled elders who carried their eards for sheer love of unionism. We owe them a debt that will be hard to repay, but we wish to pay homage to the young journeymen also who are nobly earrying on the traditional unionism that has been instilled in them during their apprenticeship training. These men have the union heart, the union mind and the union skill. They deserve the praise we give them."

e e e O. Hurtado, L. U.

William O. Hurtado, L. U. 595, Oakland, California, gives us another wise thought:

"'Knowledge is freedom.' We would do well to study this carefully. The more a nation of people know, the harder they are to enslave. Likewise, the more we know about conditions and affairs concerning us, the less likely we are to lose any of our freedoms."

not New Year's, and there is no tradition of old superstitions to be observed. Actually, the most attention is given to New Year's Eve

However, there are certain events which in the United States are inevitably connected with New Year's day. Football's famous "bowl" games demand the undivided attention of avid sports fans all over the country. In the west, the world-renowned Tournament of Roses is held in Los Angeles, California. In the east, Philadelphia's famed "Mummers" parade takes the spotlight.

Here in the United States, most churches hold what are known as "watch night" services, to see the new year in in the shadow of God. The spiritual is not entirely forgotten as the bells toll for the death of the old year, with all its good and bad fortunes, and then peal the joyous coming of the new year—a better year, a happier year!

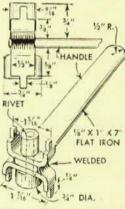
# Some Old Facts About New Year

(Continued from page 13)

ming of the new year. They believed that this blossom had curative powers and that it would insure good health to the family who gave it a place in their home at New Year's.

And there was much ceremony surrounding the "burning out of the old year." Huge bonfires were built as people gathered 'round to await the passing of the old year with all its bad tidings and its blessings, its sadness and its joys. Then they resolved to make the coming year better in every way than the one just past. The eustom of "burning out the old year" is still carried out religiously in many places and of course, the making of resolutions is now an integral part of New Year's. This is especially true here in the United States, where the celebration of New Year's has followed an entirely different trend than it has in other countries. People exchange their gifts at Christmas,

## Wrench Aids Tightening Of Conduit Locknuts

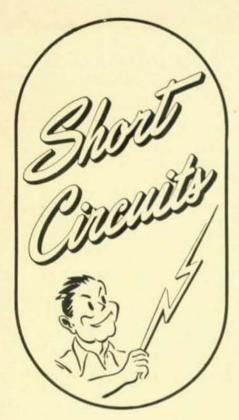


Not satisfied with the hammerand - screwdriver method of tightening the thin locknuts on conduit connectors. Joseph Marino of Local 134, Chicago, devised this special wrench which does the trick in a

The wrench has two guides jiffy. which fit both thin-wall and 1/2 and 3/4 conduit connectors. It is used by inserting the proper guide in the conduit connector after the locknut is started with the fingers. Two prongs on the wrench engage the lugs on the nut and permit drawing it up tightly against the outlet box. Both heads of the wrench are the same design but of different size. They are riveted and then tack welded to a suitable flat-iron handle. If the guides are grooved lengthwise, the wrench can be used to loosen nuts where wires are in place.

Further information can be secured from Joseph Marino, whose address is 1724 No. Major Ave., Chicago 39,

Illinois.



#### "Latins" from Manhattan??

Two delegates stood watching traffic on Biscayne Boulevard, during our recent convention in Miami, and one began spieling off in Latin thus;

O civile dere dayo Fortibus es inero O nobile, deus trux Vadis indem, Causan dux."

Closer listening just proved the lingo was a little Brooklynese and the interpretation:

> "O see Willie, there they go Forty buses in a row O no Billy, they are trucks What is in them? Cows and ducks."

> > BOR TINDEL, L. U. 349.

Safety First

It takes a lot of nerve to be a lineman To hang out in your scare strap it takes guts.

4 9 8

You pin a lot of hope in that short strap or rope

"Inspect before you use for cracks and cuts."

I've had a lot of boomers holler "Sissy!" When I checked my gear for blemishes and such

But when you stop and think that strap is your last link

If it gives out you're sure to be in dutch.

I'd rather be a safety-minded lineman Even called a sissy if that's got to be, Than a guy without a care who leans out

in the air And gets planted under yonder willow tree.

I remember when old timers scoffed at safety.

They snickered when you preached a safer way.

Just a lilly livered bloke and the butt of every joke

Times have changed. It's different here today.

You listen to the safety man's suggestions

You may have one or two yourself to give

You know that close inspection is for your own protection

That unsafe tools cut short your time to live

A lineman's life at best is none too rosy. You have to fight the weather when it's rough.

The sleet, the snow and rain may bring misery and pain

Makes you think you lead a life that's plenty tough.

But when that lazy sun is out there pitchin'

It's a job you wouldn't trade with old John "D."

There's no ifs or ands or buts it may take a lot of guts

Put it suits safe minded linemen to a

KENNETH C. CALKINS, L. U. 125.

Appeal

A hero will fall in battle one day, His wounds fast draining his life-blood away.

You shrug and say, " But what could I do?"

Brother, his life might depend upon you!

Perhaps that boy lies there in your stead,

Dying, while you lie safely abed.

Your blood might revive him, relieve him of pain,

Restore him to wife, mother, children again.

You may not be burdened with this world's wealth,

But if you are blessed with abundant health,

Here is a gift that won't cost you a nickle.

You're scarcely aware of the steady

That, rising in reservoirs such as we, Like rivers flowing down to the sea, Unite to form the much-needed flood, Of merciful, life-giving, war-winning blood.

So hasten, contribute your drip to the ocean.

Help keep the healing streams in motion.

Then go your way in satisfaction. This boy's not listed "Killed in Action." T. W. E. McKew, L. U. No. 101.

Peace In '51?

The Dove of Peace, the most abused of birds.

In a world-wide search, is drifting around:

In quest of the safest place of rest.

For the firmest foothold on the soundest ground.

The evil vultures hinder its flight With bloodstained talons poised for the kill:

They seek to clip its shielding wings, To slay the frail and the weak, to their fill.

The forces of justice have chores to perform.

Stupendous tasks to be put into play: To attack, repeatedly, with power and might.

And destroy completely the birds of prey.

To guide the dove to a well-sheltered nest.

Extend its wings to all parts of the earth,

That all the world be free of war,

And mankind shall rejoice in freedom's re-birth!

When, O Lord, we ask Thee: When Will peace endure in the hearts of men? A Bit O' Luck, ABE GLICK, L. U. 3.



"I just remembered there are some pennies in the fuse box."

# New 'Spectacular' On Great White Way

(Continued from page 12)

der the mast is illuminated by lamps measuring nine feet high. The jump clock numerals are seven feet high and can be seen for miles. This clock gives the hour and minutes 24 hours of each day. This clock is illuminated 24 hours a day and has already become a landmark in New York City.

There are 2400 lamps in 4 jump clock faces, 1200 lamps in rings and 1000 feet of neon in the ornaments.

The neon letters spelling out Mutual Life are nine feet high and are illuminated by six rows of neon in each letter.

#### Withstands Wind

The 150 ton mast is so constructed that it will withstand winds up to 125 miles per hour, a test that it recently went through with flying colors due to the hurricane we had in New York.

The building on which the mast is located is the home office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company located at 55th and 56th Streets and Broadway, N. Y. C. The building is 30 stories high.

The master panel controlling the mast is in the building and has

pilot lights on it so that the operator knows at all times that it is set properly. The mast was originally turned on by a signal obtained by a cosmic ray machine set up on the nearby New York Athletic Club Building by Columbia University professors. All of the metal used in the construction of the job is stainless steel.

There are 5,000 lamps in this enormous display, 7,500 feet of neon, 75,000 feet of circuit wiring. This entire display will be controlled by an electric eye. The display is on top of the 29th floor, starting 40 feet above the roof.

Frank Brannon, the outside foreman on this job, watched it grow from nothing to the height of 150 feet. In order to communicate with the men who were working on the mast at various heights, he used inter-communicating telephones. The shop steward is Hugo Ullman. The electrical work was constructed in its entirety by members of L. U. No. 3, I.B.E.W.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 37)

Q. Is it possible to build a simple test lamp set which will show when the heat control thermostat in an electric iron cuts in and cuts out, without dismanteling the iron.

I mean that the iron is to be

actually heating up when switch cuts in and heat goes off when it cuts out and a test lamp will light up when heat cuts in and lamp will go out when heat cuts out.

Please show wiring diagram and if special bulb is needed where can I buy it.

Yours, I. Horvath, Local No. 1497

A. One need simply place a standard lamp in series with one of the test leads to the electric iron and when the thermostatic control closes the lamp will light and when it opens no current will flow and the lamp goes out. Do not place lamp across the two leads for then the lamp will bypass the thermostat and burn all the time.

## Sinusitis Is the National Headache

(Continued from page 34)

of such an operation and feel it to be an unnecessary one at times. Your physician is the best judge of that and often such a method is a sufferer's sole means of securing relief.

X-ray therapy has been found most helpful in many, many instances and in thousands of cases, just recently, new discoveries in X-ray treatment for sinus infection have been so effective as to render operations unnecessary. X-ray has proven a definite blessing too, where for one reason or another a surgeon dares not operate.

#### Points to Remember

All in all, medical science is making progress in the alleviation and care of our "national headache." Meanwhile all of us who are sinus sufferers should remember these points:

- Avoid causes of sinusitis listed above.
- (2) Don't allow eronic sinus trouble to go untreated.
- (3) Follow whatever treatment your physician prescribes and don't try to doctor yourself.

## Another View of the "Spectacular"



Local 3 members atop tower of the Mutual Life Building in New York.



#### Nice Clean Fire

Driver: "We had a big fire at the soap factory where I work."

Wife: "What happened?"

Driver: "The place went up in smoke. After all the floors gave way, the walls fell with a thickening sud."

#### Possibly

An elderly woman had been to hear her nephew preach for the first time, and she thought it a very poor sermon.

Later that day she asked: "James, why did you enter the ministry?"
"Because I was called," he answer-

"James," said the aunt, looking solemnly at him, "are you sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?"

#### Both Waiting

As the young lovers lingered in the twilight, he asked anxiously:

"Darling, have your people agreed to our marriage?"

"Not yet," the girl replied, as she nestled closer to him; "father hasn't said anything and mother's waiting to contradict him."

#### What Game?

Golfer: "Dear, dear, I'm certainly not playing the game I used to play."

Caddie (disgustedly): "What game was that?"

#### Peerless Frank

Frank Chance, the peerless leader of the great Chicago Cubs of years ago, was one of the hardest losers in baseball. The Cubs, one day, had lost a hard game to the Giants in Chicago by a score of 1-0, and had about 10 or 11 men left on base. Frank Chance walked to the clubhouse, dressed quietly, took the street-car and went home. He opened the door, sat down in the chair and stared blankly at the wall. Mrs. Chance knew what had happened, and tried to engage him in conversation, and finally asked him to come to dinner. He said, "No, I just ought to sit here and think things over." So finally she walked over to him and sat down on the armchair, and put her arm around him, and said, "Well, Frank, you know you've always got

me." He said, "Yes, honey, I know that; but several times this afternoon I would have traded you for a base hit."

#### What's the Use

A farmer had a son at college. At the end of the first year the son came home in high feather. He stood second in his class.

"Second?" said his father, "Second! Why didn't you stand first? What do you think I'm sending you to college for?"

The young man returned for his second year, determined to win first place. At the end of the year he returned home and announced his success to his father.

The father looked at him for a few minutes in silence, then shrugged his shoulders, and said: "At the head of the class, you? Well it can't be much of a college after all."

#### Imagination

A mother lost her little daughter in the week-end confusion at a railway station. After a frantic search she finally located the child in the midst of a group of nuns. Both the little girl and the nuns seemed to be having a good time.

"I hope my daughter hasn't been giving you too much trouble," ex-

claimed the relieved parent.

"On the contrary," chuckled the Mother Superior. "Your little girl seems to imagine that we are pen-

#### Hazard

"My son wants to be a racing motorist. What shall I do?"

"I wouldn't stand in his way."

#### Dumb Clock

"Waitress, must I sit here until I starve?"

"Oh, no,' she replied, "we close at 6 o'clock."

#### Meanest Man

Willie: "My history teacher is the meanest man I know."

Father: "How is that?"

Willie: "He borrows my penknife to sharpen his pencils to give me bad

#### Half Fare

Mother (in a tram car): "Stop staring at the gentleman, Donald. Stop it, I say, or I'll tweak the ear off ye!

Donald: "Niver a tweak, mither, or I'll tell the conductor how old I am.

#### Fleeting

"Something came into my mind just now and went away again."

"Perhaps it was lonely."

#### \* \* \*

#### Tough Joint

Sign in a Colorado restaurant: "If your steak is too tough for you, get out; this is no place for weaklings."

#### No Gentleman

"Repeat the words the defendant used," said the prosecutor.

"I'd rather not, they are not fit for a gentleman to hear."

"Just whisper them to the judge," advised the prosecutor.

#### Aid from Pappy

Teacher (looking over Teddy's home work)-"I don't see how it's possible for a single person to make so many mistakes.

Teddy (proudly)-"It isn't any single person, teacher, Father helped me.

#### Catty!

He: "That girl reminds you of the country-of a cornfield in early spring."

She: "Yes, she's a bit of a scarecrow."



"Souvenirs, buttons, pennants of the big game."

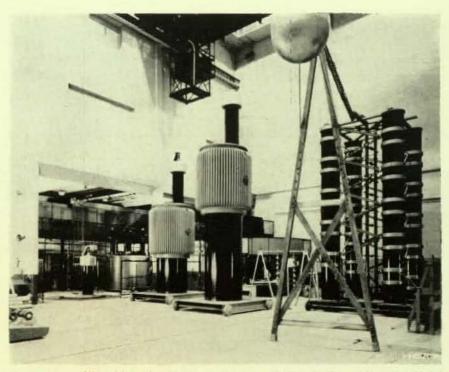
# Accurate Electrical Measurements Vital

(Continued from page 28)

another group of 10 carefully con-structed 1-ohm standard resistors serve to preserve the values of the volt and of the ohm from day to day and from month to month. The various members of each group of standards are intercompared at intervals of a few months; and as long as their relative values are constant, it is assumed that the absolute mean value of the group has also remained constant. If an individual standard is found to have drifted relative to the others in its group by a significant amount since the previous intercomparison, it is rejected and replaced by another standard which has a good record of performance. The process of comparing a resistor with the standard mutual inductor is so convenient that it is frequently used as an independent check on the constancy of the group of standard resistors. However, the mechanical measurement of the dimensions of the inductors and of the current balance is so tedious and time-consuming that this experimental work is carried through only once in a decade as the final check on the constancy of both types of standard.

From the standard ohm and the volt thus maintained at the Bureau, the other electrical and magnetic units are derived by a variety of experimental procedures. The farad is precisely obtained by charging and discharging an air capacitor at a known rate in a Maxwell commutator bridge. The henry is determined by comparison with capacitors and resistors in a Maxwell-Wien bridge. The ampere is re-established, when desired, by measuring with a potentiometer the drop it produces in a known resistance. The ampere and the volt are combined to give the watt, and the joule and kilowatt hour are derived by maintaining a known number of watts in a circuit for a measured length of time. The gilbert and the oersted are computed from the number of ampere-turns used in magnetizing a magnetic test specimen in a permeameter of known geometry. The gauss and maxwell are obtained from the deflections of a ballistic galvanometer which, in turn, is calibrated by reversing a measured current in a known mutual inductor.

The great bulk of the electrical energy generated and utilized throughout the country is distributed from the direct-current standard cell as alternating current. The step to a-c measurements of voltage, current, and power is therefore of fundamental importance. For 60-cycle work, the transfer is carried out by



Apparatus with which the National Bureau of Standards studies "artificial lighting"—very short-duration surges of high voltage and intense current used to test high-voltage equipment. At the right is the 2,000,000-volt surge generator, for which improved voltage-measuring circuits are being developed. The large transformer in the background (with the smooth tank) has voltage ratings of 125,000 and 250,000 volts. It is calibrated with its primary windings in parallel and is then used with these windings in series as a standard for checking the exact ration of the instrument transformers submitted for test. The two large transformers (center), rated at 325,000 volts serve as a supply for the measuring circuit and for other 60-cycle tests.

means of two specially constructed astatic electrodynamic instruments, a wattmeter and a voltmeter. In these instruments the moving coils are supported by taut strip suspensions, and the position of the moving coils is indicated by a spot of light on a scale at a distance equivalent to a pointer 13 feet long. The wattmeter has been carefully compared both with a quadrant electrometer and with the loss in a capacitor which had been tested in a Schering bridge: such measurements have established the accuracy of the two electrodynamic instruments at frequencies up to 3,000 cycles. Directly or indirectly, the accuracy of practically all the a-c instruments used in the transmission of electrical energy depends on these two standard instruments. For tests of ammeters and voltmeters at 400 cycles and above, transfer circuits employing thermocouples are also used.

For all this testing and calibration work, other than that performed for the Federal and State governments, the law requires the Bureau to charge an appropriate fee. These fees are high enough to avoid subsidized competition with private testing laboratories but are low enough to make it possible for all industrial laboratories

to attain high accuracy where desirable in their work. The electrical power industry has now grown to the point where the annual bill for electrical energy is approximately four billion dollars. If there were a consistent error of 1 per cent in the standards used at the Bureau to calibrate the electric meters with which the industry calibrates its customer meters, either the power companies or the customers would lose 40 million dollars each year. Yet the cost of maintaining the Bureau's service in this field is much less than 1 per cent of the discrepancy.

# Notice

SEVENTH ANNUAL I.B.E. W. BOWLING TOURNAMENT WILL BE HELD
APRIL 14TH AND 15TH,
1951 IN MIAMI, FLORIDA.
SEE LETTER FROM
L. U. 349 IN "LOCAL
LINES" FOR FULL DETAILS.

CAN YOU WIRE THIS HALL LIGHT SO THAT IT CAN BE TURNED ON AND OFF, UPSTAIRS OR DOWN? TAKE A PENCIL AND CONNECT THE CORRECT WIRES, CHECK IT WITH DAD.





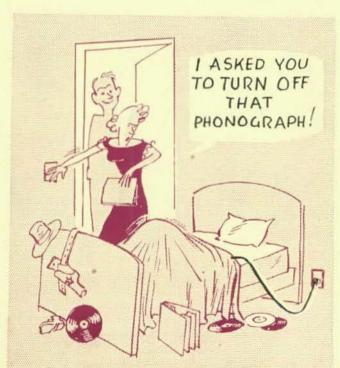
CANCEL OUT THE LETTERS YOU DON'T NEED TO SPELL AN ELECTRICAL WORD. . FUN IS CHEAP (ANSWER: FUSE)

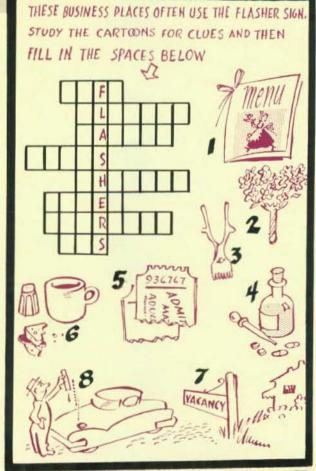
2. CIRCLE CUTE ITEMS

3. SHOW HIT CHARMER 4. BAKE TARTS EACH FRIDAY



DOWNSTAIRS





ANSWERS. I. FUSE 2. CIRCUIT 3. SWITCH 4, BATTERY

# Our Children Are Heirs of Democracy

(Continued from page 11)

mark the difference between free countries and dictatorships."

There were many more outstanding and inspiring speeches at the conference. We only wish we had space to quote salient facts from each of them. We call to mind one most interesting one, delivered by the eminent child specialist, Dr. Benjamin Spock. Some of the notable remarks made by Dr. Spock were:

"We are knowingly short-changing our children. Our schools are too few and too small. Much of the equipment is antiquated. Most classes throughout the country are shockingly large, so large that the best teachers are frustrated. There are too few teachers.

"America spends less for public education than for tobacco, for liquor, for cosmetics. We pay for what we want. "It is obvious that we who are interested in good schools must do a better job educating the public in their value. . . . There are no good reasons aside from the immense inertia of our institutions and customs why we cannot improve the situation."

Dr. Spock said the White House Conference was needed because:

"A large percentage of our people are ineffectual or unhappy and they make everyone else miserable. There is too much cruelty and hatred and suspicion and fear. There are too many mentally ill people. The number of marriages that end in divorce suggests a disturbing degree of immaturity."

The delegates of this conference went home, inspired, determined to lead the way in doing the best job possible for the youth of our country. This conference has pointed the way and we have reason to hope and expect that in spite of these troubled times, the years ahead will prove fruitful, happy ones for our "heirs of the future."

## Robert E. Lee

(Continued from page 25)

Southern cause but soon the tide of the war began to swing in the other direction. The leadership of the Southern armies suddenly seemed inadequate and in an effort to save the Confederacy, President Davis made Lee commander of all the Southern armies in 1865. Lee tried to give some unity to his command but Davis' action came too late and Lee was forced to surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

Having attained world-wide renown as a great leader and strategist, Lee was offered highly remunerative positions in many foreign countries. But he refused all
such offers to accept the presidency
of Washington College, in an effort to rebuild the fortunes of his
great kinsman's bankrupt and
looted institution. In this capacity, Lee dedicated the remainder
of his life to reuniting the North
and the South.

# Good Homes Make for Good Citizenship

(Continued from page 7)

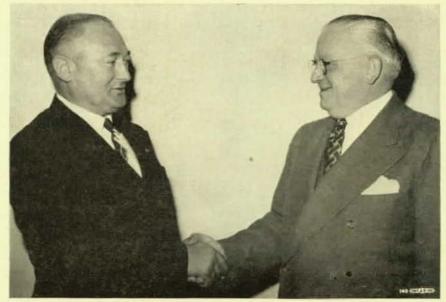
commendation of the Police Department for the lowest crime record of any comparable population center. The health director of the city gives a similar report on the matter of public health. No one has lost his life from fire in any public housing project. Perhaps one of the most significant facts in the Housing Authority's record is that more than 20 percent of the people who have moved out of public housing have bought their own homes.

San Francisco is a city whose moral fiber has been tested through earthquake, fire and other great disasters. San Franciscans have a deep love and a great pride for their city. Testimonials of this are to be seen in her two great bridges.

The Housing Authority joins with the people in this love of their city. We want every San Franciscan to be able to say, regardless of his station in life: "this is a good place in which to live." To achieve this, we know, means the ultimate elimination of every-slum dwelling. And, it is well as we sit through busi-

ness sessions of the Authority in our board room we can look up from time to time at the motto clutched by the Phoenix and be reminded that:

"In love of home, love of country has its rise."



Mayor Elmer E. Robinson (right) shaking hands with Brother Charles J. Foehn on his acceptance of a second four-year term as a member of the San Francisco Housing Commission.

#### Look for Label in Electrical Purchases

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS. MO.—About 50 per cent of the members of Local No. 1 are employed in the manufacture and production of electrical equipment. These are the "B" members who joined in 1937 when the "B" charter was added to our international charter.

Rather than have these members in several independent "B" locals, Local No. 1 incorporated them into their organization. It has proved successful and has given the "B" members the benefit of the local's many years of experience and strength of membership. At the same time, the production members have been an asset to Local No. 1 and have helped develop the union to its present size.

At present, there are about 1,500 men and women members of No. 1 employed in the manufacture of electrical articles including fixtures, switchboards, small motors, etc. All of these pieces of equipment bear the union label of our Brotherhood. (Always look for this label.) Wire is manufactured under the label of a separate I.B.E.W. local.

Only one company keeps the manufacturing industry from being a 100% union organization in St. Louis. This is the Edwin F. Guth Fixture Company.

This is an old St. Louis firm manufacturing electric lighting fixtures. Several times, this company has been signed with our local, but at present, the company is not signed and there are no union plans for the immediate future.

The fixtures manufactured by the Edwin F. Guth Co. do not bear the label of the I.B.E.W., yet the company does a large volume of business in almost every state. Their advertisements appear regularly in Electrical and Engineering magazines.

Some of the largest electrical switchboard and fixture manufacturers in the world are located in St.



Louis. These union companies do not have work stoppages, and pay their people a wage rate equal or better than is paid in any other city.

Local union members, in all merchandise handled, show care and purchase only electrical equipment bearing the label of the I.B.E.W.

FRANK KAUFMAN, P. S.

#### Labor Lost Ground That Can Be Retaken

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Happy New Year to all. Even though we failed, in the year just past, to accomplish all the things we set out to do, we have another year ahead to work at them to attain success. In

## Production Members of St. Louis Local



B.A. members of Local No. 1 constructing large auditorium switchboard in the Frank Adams Elec. Co. shops. Every part large or small is fabricated in this shop by members of Local No. 1. From left: Don Volgal, Ollie Buback, Fred Adams, president of Frank Adams Elec. Co., Floyd Green, chief test engineer. Looking over Green's shoulder is George Bresnan, Business Representative of B.A. group. Close employer-employee relations exist in these B.A. shops.



Stella Herberer, one of Local No. 1 higher trained workers, tests circuit breakers for accuracy.



Punch press operator Eva Taylor exemplifies the average female B. A. member on semi-skilled work.

# PRESS SECRETARY of the Month



FREDERICK V. EICH

THIS month we inaugurate a new feature. Many of our readers have expressed a desire to see and become acquainted with the press secretaries who send in their reports so faithfully month after month. So—we have asked some of the long-time reporters to send us a photo and little biographical sketch. We start off with Frederick V. Eich who has been reporting regularly for Local 3, New York for a number of years.

Brother Eich was initiated in L.U. 3 on February 2, 1911. In the first years after his initiation Brother Eich tells us that his union activities were limited due to the fact that he supervised many jobs for New York City contractors. During that period, which Brother Eich says holds pleasant memories for him, he worked in the jurisdictions of L.U. 1, St. Louis; L.U. 8, Toledo; L.U. 28, Baltimore; L.U. 30, Erie, Pennsylvania; L.U. 38, Cleveland; L.U. 41, Buffalo; L.U. 43, Syracuse; L.U. 41, Buffalo; L.U. 43, Syracuse; L.U. 134, Chicago; L.U. 224, New Bedford, Mass.; L.U. 466, Charleston, West Virginia; L.U. 501, Yonkers, New York and L.U. 107, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Brother Eich writes:

"We arrived in Grand Rapids, Michigan in February of 1914 and found

our December letter we said, "When

we know who has been elected we

can again go to work to do our part

that they were still fighting the civil war of the I.B.E.W. by having a local of each faction functioning. Men of the Reed faction came to us for jobs but we told them that we could not employ them unless they had Mc-Nulty cards and advised them to see the financial secretary of Local 107 which they did and came back with the McNulty cards. After several of them had done this, overtures were made to merge both locals in L.U. 107 and in due course of time this was done and in our small way we had brought about peace and a stronger local."

In 1938, Brother Eich became a member of a newly-formed Publicity Committee of Local Union No. 3, whose object was to scan newspapers and magazines for anti-union articles and to write letters of refutation and condemnation. Brother Eich remarks that they had the satisfaction of seeing editors become more circumspect in their writings and in one case against a large syndicate won damages because of deliberately false statements. In the late fall of 1938, Brother Eich was made chairman of the Journal Committee, a subcommittee of the Publicity Committee, whose duties were to write monthly letters, under the auspices of the press secretary, Jere P. Sullivan, for publication in the Electrical Workers' JOURNAL. Brother Eich says: "The thought behind this move was to get varied opinions regarding the Six-Hour Day-Thirty-Hour Week' which we were strongly advocating at that time. They worked very well until the beginning of our national defense preparations in 1940 which took almost all our committee members out of town, and as I stayed behind to teach in the emergency and later in the war training program, it fell to me to get out the letters."

In July 1945, Brother Eich became press secretary and since then has done an excellent job of reporting. Brother Eich is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Benefit Society and chairman of the local's Press Committee.

surely run behind. We have read stories of all the money that was allegedly spent to bring this about but it is hard to believe that any amount of propaganda could blind working people to the danger to themselves in sending Taft back to Congress.

Here in New York we had a rather weird election, in that New York City for the first time in its history, elected a mayor that ran as an independent, Vincent Impellettiri. Herbert Lehman, a Democrat, was sent back to the Senate, and Thomas E. Dewey,

a Republican, was elected Governor. Impellettiri is a Democrat that broke with the party when it refused to give him the nomination for mayor and ran as an independent. Lehman, a Democrat and former Governor of New York State was reelected to a full term after having served out the unexpired term of Senator Wagner, father of the Wagner Act, who retired because of illness. Dewey, Republican, and twice defeated candidate for President and two-term Governor of New York State was elected to succeed himself after first having signified that he would not run again and suggesting as his successor Lieut. Governor Hanley. At the last minute there was some hocus pocus and Dewey was nominated. Hanley and W. Kingsland Macy, Congressman and chairman of the Suffolk County Republican Committee were the goats and both were defeated.

That's enough political history for this letter. The main point in mentioning it was to show that voters today do not "go down the line" any more, on a strict party basis. They have learned how to split a ticket and to outsmart the political bosses that think they can go contrary to the wishes of the voters.

The talk in political circles, at the time this is being written, the end of November, is that there is a strong possibility that the Taft-Hartley Law will be amended by the 82nd Congress, to eliminate some of the most objectionable features. It is this writer's opinion that we should go along with this idea keeping in mind the old saw that "half a loaf is better than none."

We feel that many of those who voted for Taft and other supporters of the T-H Law do not realize what might have happened to their unions had not the war in Korea taken up the slack in unemployment just when it did. It is hard for many people to visualize a danger until it is upon them and then it is too late. At present most people have jobs and many of them have more money than they had before and are living in a dream world which they feel will go on and on. Therefore they feel that the T-H Law can't be so bad and why worry about it. Those of us that do know the dangers must work all the harder to educate those that don't so that we won't lose what we have gained trough years of hard work and sacrifice.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

## Reports Work Scarce In Pueblo Vicinity

L. U. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Well fellows, here in Pueblo the consensus is that it's been a long time since any member of No. 12 has had enough

to make this a better world to live in." Well, now we know. It isn't exactly pleasant knowing that we lost ground instead of gaining but it doesn't mean that we are beaten.

We hope that some of our Ohio

We hope that some of our Ohio press secretaries will tell us the real story of what happened out there to give Taft such a tremendous vote especially in the industrial cities where it was thought that he would nerve or ambition to submit an article to the JOURNAL. Having been assigned this duty almost a month ago, you might say I've had neither nerve nor ambition to do it; however, I've finally taken the bull by the horns and started something, but have not, as yet, told any former members of Local 12 nor anyone else what is going on here in the "Steel City of the West."

We have been fortunate the past few years in being able to keep most of our own members and a few visiting Brothers busy. It would appear, when you walk into the office and find a few of the fellows you were working with a few months ago riding the bench, that things are sort of slow. They are pretty regular guys and lost out on work when the hatchet fell. It wasn't so bad in the past to get it, because of reduction in force, etc., there was always something else to go to right away, but lately it seems as if everything slowed down until after election. Now that election is over and the votes counted, I DON'T KNOW, it looks like too many of our friends voted the wrong way on November 7th. Here in Colorado we lost a good friend of labor in Congress and saw another one defeated in his efforts to unseat an anti-labor Senator, however, that is the American way of life and let the ballot box rule, even though we don't like the outcome. It's by far still the best of anything existing today.

Enough complaining about the outcome of the election. As for work in the jurisdiction, it's scarce, mostly shop work. Some of our Brothers are out of the jurisdiction working—others are loafing—and some have fallen by the wayside, Fellows—I hope this article has been of some interest to you and given you some information from Logal 12

information from Local 12.

Bois R. (Slats) Council, P. S.

#### Makes Appeal for Detroit Blood Bank

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH .- Brothers, several years ago our local established its own blood bank in conjunction with the American Red Cross. Many of the Brothers gave a pint of their blood and some gave two, three and four pints. These precious pints were placed in the blood bank for the exclusive use of the members of Local 17 and their immediate families. There has been a drain on our bank by several of our members. These members have tried to replace what their families have used but it is physically impossible to do so. This blood must be replaced if we are to continue having our own blood bank. The address of the blood bank is 153 E. Elizabeth, 4th floor and the hours are from 2:00

Poem of the Month

## Lord, Make a Regular Man Out of Me

This I would like to be—braver and bolder,
Just a bit wiser because I am older,
Just a bit kinder to those I may meet,
Just a bit manlier taking defeat;
This for the New Year my wish and my plea—
Lord, make a regular man out of me.

This I would like to be—just a bit finer, More of a smiler and less of a whiner, Just a bit quicker to stretch out my hand Helping another who's struggling to stand, This is my prayer for the New Year to be, Lord, make a regular man out of me.

This I would like to be—just a bit fairer, Just a bit better, and just a bit squarer, Not quite so ready to censure and blame, Quicker to help every man in the game, Not quite so eager men's failings to see, Lord, make a regular man out of me.

This I would like to be—just a bit truer, Less of the wisher and more of the doer, Broader and bigger, more willing to give, Living and helping my neighbor to live! This for the New Year my prayer and my plea— Lord, make a regular man out of me.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

-Edgar A. Guest

to 7:00 on Mondays through Thursdays, 10:00 to 3:00 on Thursday and Friday and 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. on Saturdays. The members donating the blood should make sure that the blood is credited to the Electrical Workers, Local 17 account. Your president, George Spriggs appointed all the stewards as members of the blood committee with O. E. Jensen, assistant business manager as chairman of this committee.

On November 6th, Brothers Roy Ickes, William Simanek, Jack Hampton, William Schleicher, Jr. and Donald Carrier appeared before the Executive Board for examination to receive the journeyman pay scale. The above Brothers are the last members graduating from the Detroit Division of the two-year apprentice pro-

gram. These members spent one month in practical class then a month in the field so that at the end of two years they had a year of class work and a year of actual line ex-perience. These men were passed upon by their line foreman, general foreman and their steward. The Executive Board concurred in the approval of these apprentices to receive journeyman's pay. They will be listed as apprentice linemen on their cards and receipts until they have worked two more years at the trade. After the completion of the four years, they will receive their journeyman card. Business Manager A. J. Simpson congratulated these Brothers on the progress that they had made. He stated that if in anyway he could be of service to them, they should feel free to

## At the Corner of Hollywood and Vine



This is Brother Skidmore of Local Union 18 putting finishing touches on one of the Hollywood Boulevard Christmas trees. He is suspended from a truck boom. Decoration of the famous Boulevard is an annual job for the members of Local Union 18.

call on him or any member of his staff, and that he also expected each and everyone to attend as many of the local's meetings as possible and make their contributions where necessary. The press secretary would like to see some of the members of the previous graduating class at more of the meetings. A few have been faithful, but the majority seem to have a lackadaisical attendance record. The new apprentices and those in the future will have to serve four years of apprenticeship before becoming journeymen and receiving journeymen's pay. Business Manager A. J. Simpson

has announced that Local 17 won the National Labor Board election at the Asplundh Tree Expert Company by better than a 2 to 1 majority. Local 17 had previously won the election at the Fred Nelson Tree Trimming Company and Mr. Simpson further stated that the employes of these companies will help draw up a contract for presentation to their employers. Winning these elections has been the fruit of many days of hard

work for Business Manager Simpson and his two assistants, Lloyd McCord and Ole Jensen. Brothers, remember to extend that helpful hand of brotherly love and friendship to these new union Brothers and if in any way you can help them, do so, for in helping them, you are helping yourself and making our organization

that much stronger.

President George Spriggs has appointed the following to act as members of the Detroit Edison Negotiating Committee: Crane and Elevator Department, George Rogers, Clarence Wilding and Elmer Plucky; Stores Department, Leonard James, Robert MePherson, Roy Proctor, Frank Miotke, Richard Pesci and alternate Sam Sirianni; Overhead Lines Department, Norman Brown, Elmer Jesperson, Harry Atkins, John McAuliffe and Clyde Bennington. The General Committee consists of President George Spriggs, Business Manager Al Simpson, Clyde Bennington, George Rogers, Leonard James and Robert Mc-Pherson. President Spriggs used excellent judgment in having each division represented on the Overhead Lines committee. Your press secretary realizes the tremendous difficulties and opposition facing our negotiating committee. He wishes the committee members the best of luck and knows the membership is fully behind them. JULIUS OTTEN, P. S.

#### Boost Brings Linemen In L. A. to \$392 Mo.

L. U. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.— I am happy to inform you and through you the members of the I.B.E.W. that Local 18 has again

## Crew That Installed Hollywood Decorations



While one crew of Local 18 members installed Christmas tree lighting on Hollywood Boulevard, another group of members employed by the Department of Water and Power connected them up to the underground system. E. P. Taylor, Business Manager of Local 18, talks to both groups.

been successful in obtaining a five percent increase for employes of the Department of Water and Power of this City. This increase, effective November 1, 1950, will bring our linemen, electric mechanics, and some other crafts up to \$392.00 per month.

We have also obtained a 5.74 percent increase for our members employed by the City of Burbank, which under the Burbank step plan puts the top linemen at \$396.00 per month.

In Pasadena our linemen have been raised from \$352.50 per month to \$360.00, and cable splicers from \$374.00 to \$381.00, a spot adjustment which we hope to follow up with a percentage increase for all our members.

Recent sharp increases in the cost of living in this area, particularly costs of food, have made these increases necessary, and I am very glad to inform you that Local 18 has once again been successful in behalf of its members.

We are sending you pictures taken during the annual Christmas preparation on Hollywood Boulevard.

E. P. TAYLOR, B. M.

#### Lists Factors Which Lost the Election

L. U. 25, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.— The year 1950, a very eventful one for the American people, has passed, but the memory will linger on.

The forces of reaction got away to an early start in their campaign for the fall elections. They began by selecting their number one character assassin, Senator Joe McCarthy, to spread terror and confusion under his cloak of immunity on the Senate floor. The controlled press reserved all their headlines for Joe and whenever he missed his cue they picked him up on the editorial pages.

Joe didn't prove anything, but he rendered a valuable service to the reactionary candidates, at the expense of the taxpayer.

Then came the Korean War and many new angles of attack were launched on the Administration, climaxed by the dramatic statement of General Mac Arthur, timed to just one day before the election.

Their timing, planning and organizing was perfect and labor suffered a sound licking at the polls.

As a result of this, the political arms of organized labor have, no doubt, learned much. It is quite evident that a divided labor front is getting us nowhere politically. Labor's political action must be united and concentrated on defeating our enemies

Some liberal quarters seem to be consoling themselves with the fact that the new 82nd Congress will not be as bad as the 80th. Looking over the reactionary coalition of the members of both houses and adding them up, you have a Congress just as bad as the 80th if they choose to be, especially on social and labor legislation.

Here on Long Island we are rejoicing over the defeat of Congressman W. Kingsland Macy, a Republican reactionary of the worst type. It must be admitted, reluctantly though, that labor played no important role in Macy's defeat. Most everyone knows of the now famous "Hanley Letter" which really beat him.

Our new Congressman, Ernest Greenwood, a converted Republican, who ran on a Democrat-Liberal ticket is an unknown quantity. His future voting record will tell the story.

The social get-together for the members and their wives and friends at the Union Hall, sponsored by Brother Joe Currie and his Sick and Accident Committee, was a rousing success. The dance band consisting of members of L. U. No. 25 did a bang up job. Sandwiches and beer were served and the Committee is to be congratulated on a real enjoyable evening. Let's have more parties Joe.

The Joint Board has been digging deep and screening the various Hospitalization Plans submitted and from all indications, we should have a plan in operation by the first of the year.

We hear Brother Thomas Saul is at last on the mend. This is real good news and we all hope to see Tommy back on the job real soon.

Hope the editor doesn't find too many errors in this article as I am writing it by candle light. Long Island is recovering from one of the worst storms in its history. Winds of hurricane violence have been lashing us for about 24 hours. Power

## Offers Novel Ash Tray



A well-designed ash tray on which is mounted a life-like figure of a typical lineman is now being offered for sale by E. P. Taylor, business manager of Local 18, Los Angeles. Brother Taylor conceived the idea of having such figures prepared in order to present one, along with a diploma, to each apprentice lineman graduating from Local 18's training program. Other members suggested having the figure mounted on an ash tray to serve a more utilitarian purpose. The figure is about six inches in height, and both ash tray and figure are of solid bronze. The ash tray and lineman (as illustrated) sell for \$3.95 plus sales tax, if any. The figure alone mounted on a California Redwood base, which carries a bronze plate (on which date of presentation, name of member, and number of local union may be engraved) sells for the same price. Orders for the above-mentioned items should be accompanied by remittance and addressed to E. P. Taylor, 4189 W. Second Street, Los Angeles 4, California.

lines are down everywhere and at this writing thousands of homes are still without electricity. Hats off from the narrow backs of Local 25 to our Brother members of Local 1049 of the Long Island Lighting Company who have been working around the clock trying to restore the service to normal.

WALTER BUTLER, P. S.

#### Views Election as Setback for Labor

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Elections are over! What did you think of them? I for one was disappointed. Unless the policies, characters and dispositions of the men elected definitely change, labor, I am afraid is in for some trouble. The reason for bringing out this point is to remind all union members to keep a sharp eye open for any legislation that might be detrimental to their cause and be ready to flood their Congressmen or Senators with letters of complaint.

It is also to be remembered that just because elections are over, there is no reason to forget the L.L.P.E. Do your share and contribute a buck or two.

Thanksgiving is over. Did you enjoy your festive holiday? Mine was perfect, especially the hot biscuits for dinner. You know, I think every day should be Thanksgiving Day in this country; for we who live here certainly have plenty to be thankful for. One of the many things to be thank-

ful for is to be able to celebrate the coming of Christmas in a way that suits our individual hearts. To accomplish something like that in this land of peace and plenty of ours certainly leaves us obligated to our Heavenly Father.

The weather here in Baltimore has finally reached the cold winter stage. The way the thermometer rose during the first part of the month I didn't think we would have any winter, but it came and good.

Work in Baltimore seems to be holding its own. Most everybody working all of the time. From the amount of work contemplated I, have an idea that it will stay that way for the next year or so.

News this month is sorta on the dull side, so I will just quit with a bit of advice from Socrates: "By all means marry—if you get a good wife you will be happy, if you get a bad one, you will become a philosopher."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

## Detroit Construction Men Get \$.10 Increase

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—Of noteworthy significance is the fact that our local union's joint conference committee, composed of Bob Rushford, Frank Riley, and Ed McCarthy, has successfully negotiated for a 10 cents-an-hour wage increase for construction journeymen and apprentices. This wage increase of approximately 3.7 percent of the journeyman's rate brings the construction rate up to \$2.85 per hour for journeymen. This increase is designed to take care of the increase in cost of living forced upon the household budget during the past few months. The gap between wages and costs has been decreased for the time being at least. A militant joint conference committee can help to minimize this gap.

The political situation in Detroit and Wayne County last election followed a pattern of the past, with labor minded candidates filling many key jobs. On a state wide basis the results were not so rosy. Even though Detroit and Wayne County cast a heavy vote and built up a substantial majority for Democratic candidates, the rest of the state nullified this majority for all state positions with the exception of one major one. That exception was the photo finish in the gubernatorial race. Initially Kelly, Republican candidate was declared winner over Williams by a handful of votes. Since then discrepancies have been discovered in the vote tally, and the final result is still up in the air at the present time. A recount of all votes cast seems certain. We are keenly interested to maintain a Democratic governor, and hope that in the final analysis Williams comes out on top.

The results of the off-year election have been disappointing to those of us that are interested in labor's welfare. We would have liked to install more labor-minded legislators into the legislative chambers of our states and our country. To ease the pains of our political disappointments, let us console ourselves with the fact that the results could have been more appalling if labor in general had relaxed completely and shown an indifferent attitude. Opportunities to strike a blow for labor on the political front will come again. Political education and organization within labor's ranks is being developed to a greater degree of efficiency with the passing of time. Labor's ranks are increasing numerically from day to day. Constant vigilance on our part may pay more lucrative dividends in the near future.

JOHN MASER, P. S.

## Quincy Local Prints New Set of Bylaws

L. U. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—Here is L. U. 67 again, even though I missed the deadline last month and did not have anything in the December JOURNAL. I was kidded quite a bit about the spelling of my name in my first article but I don't have anyone to blame but myself, as I had written it in long hand instead of printing it but it was good for a laugh, so the article wasn't a complete loss.

I received a letter from Brother

Jim Mauldin and he said he recognized my line even if the name was different. Thanks a lot, Jim, for your letter. I haven't heard from you since we were on the power house at Meridosia, Ill. I will try to write to you soon. I also received a letter from Fred Warren who is a member of 67 but has been in Phoenix since last summer. Fred sent his regards to 67 and said he was working at that time.

We received our new bylaws from the printer and a copy was given to all members present at the November meeting and a copy mailed to all members of Local 67 not present at this meeting. I want to remind all of you of 67 to be sure and read Article II, Sections 1, 2 and 3 of our new bylaws.

Our business manager, Brother Skaggs, and the Executive Board held a meeting in September with our local contractors to see if there was anything that could be done to further our good relations with them and to give both parties a chance to air any grievances they might have. I believe this was a good move and should be done at regular intervals. A committee was appointed to check our working agreement and to make some amendments that are needed and as these will come before the regular meetings, it is necessary that all members who possibly can should attend these meetings and voice their opinions on these amendments.

Well, Brothers, Thanksgiving Day has been here and gone (and so is the turkey, finally) and I think we still have a lot to be thankful for, even after the November 7th elections.

Christmas and the New Year will soon be here and as news is scarce, I will close for this time and wish all of our Brothers in the I.B.E.W. and their families a very Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year from Local 67 and yours truly,

B. F. HECKLE, P. S.

### Seattle Proud to Be Host City in 1951

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—
Through luck, hard work, and just plain wanting it so darn bad, the Washington State Association of Electrical Workers will be host to the next I.B.E.W. Convention in Seattle, Washington. All members of the International in the Pacific Northwest will be hoping to have this opportunity of welcoming the Brothers and showing them the many things we are proud of out here. Plan to come, even if not a delegate and if at some other time, because the latch string will always be hanging out.

An offer was made to the North-

## Attend University of Chicago Courses



At a recent meeting of the second Union Officers' Program, offered at the Downtown Center of the University of Chicago, are A. F. of L. members (front row, left to right): Francis Brogan, I.B.E.W.; Ernest Carter, I.B.E.W.; Marie Manning, Chicago Teachers' Union; Carroll Neltnor, I.B.E.W. Standing, left to right; Nick Burkard, I.B.E.W.; Halford Harris, Amalgamated Meat Cutters; A. A. Liveright, Director of the Union Leadership Training Project, The University of Chicago; Walter Upton, Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Robert Swanson, B.S.E.I.U. The program is co-sponsored by The University of Chicago and 15 participating unions.

west Line Constructors Chapter of the N.E.C.A. of six per cent with other conditions left pretty much as they are now. The contractors made a counter offer which is completely unacceptable, so this long-standing dispute still is unresolved.

Negotiations on five contracts that have an anniversary date of January 1, which include Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Grant and Snohomish PUD's, plus Puget Sound Power and Light Company, have been started.

Radio has several items of interest recently which are first, KRSC agreed to an increase of 10 cents per hour for all employes and second, KING-TV signed a new contract with 77 for \$2.40 per hour up from \$2.17½.

Three new Unit Charters have been granted. No. 137, covering telephone employes in the Kirkland area, No. 158 to cover power house operating personnel in the Spokane area, and No. 139 to cover telephone employes of the General Electric Company in Richland.

The Governor's Safety Conference was held in Olympia, Washington, November 16th and 17th. This meeting was extremely useful as no punches were pulled and an agreement as to what increased safety requires was recognized. Safety is something that requires constant vigilance and forever recognition of the necessity of constant awareness to new dangers. That this is being foreseen

was proved by the conference receiving and suggesting many changes in addition to our safety rules that are less than one year old.

Quotes from the Washington State Safety Rules: "'Man failure' can be more clearly divided into two classifications. Failure on the part of foremen or others having responsibility over workmen to properly instruct those under their supervision as to their duties and insistence upon workmen observing the safety rules. Failure on the part of workmen to observe safety rules made for their protection."

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

#### Uncertainty a Factor In November Election

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The democratic processes of free choice in electing representatives of a free people, in a free country, have once more been completed. Disappointing as the results were to some of us, it is still the best way. The L.L.P.E. and other workers need not make any apologies; their work was excellent.

In these times, people are not sure. They are worried, more or less confused, and uneasy. Too many came away from the polls wondering if they voted for the right man or party, the one who would clear up all this

uncertainty. In times of threatened war, our politicians have made this so. Bickering, refusal to cooperate with the Administration, continually jockeying for the control over something or other for their side, they all want to be the big "I AM"—especially Taft of Ohio.

During the campaign, the accusations were downright nauseating, but people being in the frame of mind they were in, lapped it up. Union leaders were pictured as slave drivers and probably used by some to scare Little Johnny into eating his morning cereal.

Seriously though, union members seem very unsuccessful in overcoming the unfavorable propaganda against them. I do not think that I.B.E.W. members need be at all reluctant in defending our union principles, anywhere, any time. They are certainly honorable, moral, and in the interest of good citizenship. There have been instances of strikes where it was stressed how much the employes received in hourly rates. No man can live on an hourly rate-it is his annual average rate he must live on. Consider those back-to-work movements of the right to work for those who want to work. The right to work is under the safeguard of all, a democratic collective agreement. When this is denied, then it does not necessarily indicate the real desire of the workers to work. Strikes are not caused by agitators, but by conditions. But heed this warning: Don't get kicked into a wildcat strike, Know the facts of the case and don't go on the basis of what you might hear.

Our country is in a perilous position. We have shown by past performances how close we can work together and this we must do if we are to save our collective skins. Your P. S. (Petty Scribbler) has been very negligent in getting out the monthly letter, as if you didn't know. I have missed out in the former issue, but late as I am and speaking for all the local, we wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

FRED KING, P. S.

# Unity of Purpose Essential in Union

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS-PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TOWARD ALL MEN. If those words were lived up to, by every nation and each and every individual, wouldn't this be a wonderful world? Some men as leaders of their country make this an impossibility, but we can have peace, good will and harmony in our local union, if every member does his best to be a good union man. Brother, let's think it over. Let's ask ourselves if there is anything we can say or not say, do or not do that would stop the selfishness and jealousy that has turned into hatred. If the turmoil continues in our midst as it is today we are bound to fall and that is just what our enemies want. They gloat over the fact that we have two or three factions and they call it anything else but a union. Brother, if you will help we will not give our enemies the satisfaction of knowing we are not getting along and you can help in keeping 116 on top as one of the great locals.

I think the members who were present at our meeting November 14th, greatly enjoyed the moving picture that was shown by Mr. O'-Connor, our district apprentice coordinator. The picture was filmed in the Underwriters Laboratories, showing the causes of fires and how to prevent them, tests being made on all kinds of building materials and fire fighting equipment for their approval or rejection. Tests were also being made on electrical equipment, lighting fixtures, appliances and safety devices.

At the present we are in negotiations with our contractors for a wage raise and for various reasons we got off to a slow start. Uncle Sam needed more money, so our last raise did us very little good and as it seems there is no stop to the rising cost of living, it becomes necessary that we have more money. Most of our contractors are good fellows, fair minded and understanding, but they sure can play a delaying game.

This is the time of the year when we wonder what the future has in store for us and we look back and recall the sorrows and happiness in the past. Some have lost loved ones and had more sorrows than their share, but we are too quick to remember the sad days and too slow to remember the glad ones. We all have a lot to be thankful for, so let us resolve this year not to speak in haste against our fellow men or do him an injustice that can never be forgotten. With this I close by saying, "Local Union 116 wishes each and every member of the I.B.E.W. and their families A JOYOUS CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS 1951.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

#### Services Claim Many Pittsburgh Members

L. U. 142, PITTSBURGH, PA.—The best news that we have had in Local No. 142, is the four percent wage increase we have just negotiated with the company. We are grateful to the negotiating committee for their fine work in our behalf.

On Friday, October 27, the local held a dance in the Gold Room of the Roosevelt Hotel. The crowd was small due to the large number of our members who are working long hours due to an outage in the plant. Those of us who were there enjoyed the music of Bill LeRoy and his orchestra and had a very pleasant evening.

Quite a number of our members have left for the armed services. Among them are Joe Harrington, Arch Wiese, Paul McGee, Robert Kruhm, James Scheder, Jimmy Purnell, John Bullister, Stanley Bikulege, Steve Bustinger, John Gordon and George Wagner. To these Brothers we wish the best of health, good luck and a speedy return to our midst.

We are glad to welcome back Earl Vevers after a long absence due to an injury.



Brothers, we want you to have your Journal! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

(Zone No.)	
(Zone No.)	

140 COTES

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

The officers and members of Local No. 142 wish to extend to all our fellow members the very Merriest of Christmases and a Happy and Prosperous New Year of 1951.

HARVEY C. COOK, P. S.

#### Death Takes "Pop" Gregory at Decatur

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.-We regret to inform the membership of the loss of another of Local 146's older members. Everett "Pop" Gregory of Moweaqua died at his home Sunday, November 12th of a heart attack. He will be remembered for his wit and humor while working on the Caterpillar job with many more Decatur Brothers.

Seems as though we are barely recovered from a big Thanksgiving diner and Christmas is upon us. By the time you read this, we hope to be recovered from Christmas overindulgence. Boy, the good things these women can cook to tempt a man past resistance to overeat.

Seriously though, we sincerely wish and hope that all Americans will offer a prayer on Christmas to the Almighty God to end the dirty business in Korea. Since mere men seem unable to settle their differences peaceably at a common gathering, it becomes apparent that a mightier Judge should be consulted.

We take this opportunity to inform the members of Local 146 that the time limit was extended on the ticket sale for the Mel Overfield Benefit Fund. The drawing will be held at the December meeting for the deceased Brother's tools and equipment. Tickets are one dollar per share and

#### On Job at 80



JAKE DUMOND

Jake Dumond. active working member of L.U. No. 107, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was recently honored by his fellow workmen on the Wurzburg job. on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. The steward on the job, Juell J.

Hewitt, presented Brother Dumond with a purse from the boys and words of sincere tribute to a loyal union member who has always had the good of his union and the welfare of his brother workmen at heart. The JOURNAL is sure it expresses the wish of the entire Brotherhood in congratulating Bro. Dumond and wishing him many more birthdays still on the job.

## A Postscript to Miami Convention



Harry E. Leonard (holding rod at left), a delegate from Local Union 160, Minneapolis, to the Miami I.B.E.W. convention, caught this 48-pound sailfish at 9 a.m., Oct. 21, in waters off Miami Beach. It measured 7 feet, 4 inches. Others shown in picture are Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Schmitt, James W. Barr, W. E. Fisher, and K. G. Gerdin. Photo was forwarded by Harry E. Leonard, business manager of Local Union 160.

all proceeds go to the Brother's family.

Venison lovers, take notice! Bob Scherer of Heise Electric Service is taking orders for deer meat to be delivered next year. He bagged a big one in Upper Michigan this year, his first trip. Norman Heise and Jerry Wayne just went along for the ride, we presume, as they each drew a blank. Tish, tish, and they were supposed to be the instructors.

Ticket-sellers, beware! Unless you are prepared to donate all prizes to one winner, do not sell chances to Ted "Four Leaf Clover" Hill. On two out of three tickets purchased on a drawing at the Signal Depot recently, this joker won a ham and a turkey. How lucky can you get? He also drives a Plymouth won on a single ticket purchased at a drawing at St. , les Catholic Church Bazaar a coupl of years ago. There ought to be a law.

The girls at Borg-Warner are disconsolate since Fred "Wolf" Bascom has gone. But Borg-Warner's loss is Block and Kuhl's gain, as Fred is back in his old stamping ground, and will be there for some time during their extensive remodeling. Krigbaum Electric still has considerable work to be done at the Borg-Warner plant, but lack of material is slowing the job down

The local voted to have a Christmas party for the youngsters again this

year. The following men were appointed by President Primm to serve as a Christmas committee: Chairman Dick Dills, Wayne Wright, Carl Noll, Fred Ullom, Leroy Barnett, Walter Sharp, Harry Siron, Paul Woods, Burton Rennie, Bob Wayne and Merril Togue. The committee has already had two meetings and plans are well under way for the big event.

Business Agent Kohli gave a very interesting summary of events which took place at the Miami Convention. He also described in detail the hurricane which struck while the convention was going on. From his description, they must have had a "lovealeee bunch of cocoanuts" all over the place when the blow was over.

We were informed that Brother Russell Carroll is in the hospital recovering from a serious spine operation. Bill Mihal is still in a New York Veterans' Hospital receiving treatments for stomach ulcers. The local voted to pay the above members' dues until such time as they are again able to work.

BOB WAYNE, P. S.

### Chattanooga Ladies' Auxiliary is Active

L. U. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. -Rumors reach the writer that work is plentiful everywhere. We

## As Cincinnati Honored Three 50-Year Members



On October 4, members of Local Union 212, Cincinnati, gathered at the Netherlands Plaza Hotel to honor three retired members, George Rost, Al Behrman and Joe Cullen, Sr., who celebrated 50 years of membership in the I.B.E.W. The gathering was described in last month's Journal.



Vice President Gordon Freeman is shown here with the three old-timers after they received their 50-year certificates. From left: Vice President Freeman, Joseph C. Cullen, Albert Behrman, George C. Rost.

can't agree that this is true here. Our local has men on the bench, and instead of work breaking in this jurisdiction as was expected, we have men working out of town. But we can't have blue skies all the time.

The Ladies' Auxiliary will have re-

organized and become active by the time you read this. It has been some few years since this noble part of unionism was active, and we anticipate a good turn-out for every meeting, because so many have expressed a desire to help get it going. We are certainly proud of the huge attendance at our local meetings. It is heartening to see the "strangers" coming back to meetings. Perhaps we will have to have a larger place to meet. President Charlie Brown's timely readings and interpretations of the Constitution have helped boost the attendance. The writer thinks every local president should read and explain the Constitution to its members. We certainly appreciate it, down here.

Our business manager, Earl Burnette, is strutting a new automobile. We didn't get it any too soon. The bad part was that the body voted to restrict the purchase of a new car to a specific make. It was in the low-price field, which field is economical transportation, but the writer wonders if we weren't "penny wise and pound foolish" for specifiying one make.

Your P. S. made a statement about L.L.P.E. in our local labor paper, and we would like to repeat it here. We said that the education part of L.L.P.E. was grossly neglected. If those laboring people of Ohio had had a full explanation of the Taft-Hartley Act, Taft would be an exsenator. People in labor can't be made to vote, but they can be taught to use their votes wisely. It was a case of labor defeating labor.

Labor's broadcasts are expensive and certainly not too effective. The logical and economical way is to have a book or large booklet printed,

## Crew at Ford Transmission Plant



These members of Local Union 212 are shown at site of Ford's new automatic transmission plant. First row, left to right: J. W. Donaldson, R. W. Donaldson, W. Ridmann, W. Mullen, W. Miller, H. Freeman, F. Bader, E. King, Jr., L. Rabanus, C. Gilb (foreman), W. Northcutt, E. Rising, Jr., N. Ober, J. Rost. Second row, left to right: C. Buschle, G. Huber, E. Rising, Sr. (foreman), B. Macke (foreman), H. Espelage (foreman), E. Peters, W. Bennett (foreman), J. Schwartz, C. Bolan, Sr., J. Barrett, F. Briggs, W. Trosky, E. Shucks, J. Cullen, Jr., J. Keller. Third row, standing, left to right: A. Rizzuto, Joseph Stapleton, R. Page, E. Annis, C. Bolan, Jr., L. Grueninger, F. Marty, E. Kappner, E. Rabanus, J. Stapleton, Jr., Warren Ruthen, Walter Ruthen, Sr., L. O'Brien, A. Surnbrock, R. Weisenborn, R. Mounce, H. Hendrix. Group at right (standing): front, V. Smith (clerk), F. Stoll (general foreman): rear, J. Stapleton, Sr. (superintendent), H. Williams (business agent), D. Cooke (engineer), M. Campbell (general superintendent).

written by several political science leaders, and presented to each A. F. of L. local union affiliate for study. This study can be far more beneficial than raspy voices slinging mud. Every craftsman and every professional person needs a sound treatise on political science. Why this important subject is never taught in Tennessee high schools is beyond our powers of conception.

The two dollars given for L.L.P.E. by each union member is not much per member, but it amounts to a few dollars when you think of all the members who gave. And if visible benefits derived, were known to the union members, the number of two dollars to L.L.P.E. would increase. We need cleaner politics throughout the United States and with clean politics we can be more assured that corruption won't enter into the labor movements.

We are ashamed of our contributions to our JOURNAL, but we have never learned that the deadline sneaks up on us every month. It is said that a fool or blind man stumbles over the same block twice. We aren't blind.

The writer extends hearty congratulations to Brother Charlie Maunsell, business manager of L. U. 429. You are on the ball, Charlie with the November column,

Wonder why we haven't heard lately from friend Slick Nichols, B. M. 760?

Let's get together in the next issue for a chat.

JOHN T. HARRIS, P. S.

## "Pop" Martin Dies in Atlantic City at 85

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.-It is gratifying to know that at last the press secretaries are getting a little recognition. Our International Secretary, Brother J. Scott Milne has written to all the scribes who contribute to the ELECTRICAL WORK-ERS' JOURNAL, articles from the various locals regularly to the effect that a column is being started in the WORKER so that each and every one can learn a little more about the press secretaries who burn up the midnight oil. My letter from Brother Milne must have come by way of Korea, but evenually it got here about a month and a half after the post mark. It probably got lost in the shuffle. So I am the kind of a guy that will call a spade a spade until I trip over it in the dark and then look out.

One of our retired and beloved members of Local 211 has passed on to the great beyond. He was none other than Edward Martin, Sr. and he passed away Sunday, November 12th, 1950 at 85 years of age after a lingering illness. He had been pensioned for some time. He will probably be remembered better as "Pop" Martin to his many friends. The late "Pop" Martin was the father of Edward, Harry and Theodore Martin, all members of Local 211. There also are four daughters living that were also his offspring. All the members of Local 211 and your scribe convey to you through the JOURNAL their condolences. Your scribe wishes to say that "Pop" Martin was a grand old man and they didn't come any better both as union man or as a man. There was quite a big turnout at the viewing. Some of our members that I personally have not seen for years were there. Brothers Frank Bennett and Sol Saltzman, also one of our older electrical inspectors Ed. Glover who I believe if I remember right carries a Union Card in the Stage Hands Local, At our last regular meeting of Local 211 all the members present, I counted 56, paid silent tribute to the late Brother Edward

"Pop" Martin, Sr.

In attending our last regular meeting of Local 211 I noticed the members that were present. We sure had a good turnout and it seems a blamed shame one can't get them out unless you have some social incentive for the dear Brothers. Our business manager of Local 211 was quoted as saying that it was a pleasure and a privilege for a member to be able to attend our meetings. Yet some of the same guys who do not attend will shout from the nearest roof top when some motion is passed, that it's the same old clique that are at it again even though they themselves are never there to either vote for or against the motion. I myself have always thought that a member who did not attend the meetings when he was able to, well to my way of figuring is, he is not too much of a union man. Brother John Morretti urged all the members present that whenever possible they buy only clothes that carry the union label in them.

Your scribe understands that Brother Oscar Scull is on the sick list and is under medical care. Also Brother Robert Martin while working out of town had a jack fall on his foot and broke a couple of his toes. He is incapacitated also, Here's hoping Brother Harold Brennan is up and around again. In closing I would

like to say that . . .

This old head of mine—
Has had so much renown on
That it's almost as bald—
As the place that I sit down on.

BART "Curley" MAISCH, P. S.

Ford Transmission Plant Gives Work

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—Season's greetings to the many friends of Local 212 scattered throughout the country. We in Cincy hope your Christmas is merry and the New Year brings you greater prosperity than you have ever enjoyed before.

From all indications, the boys here will have a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, for although the weather has been pretty bad, work

is still holding up well.

Brother James Stapleton has just about completed a high-priced automatic transmission factory for the Ford people. Brooker Electric Company was the contractor on the job and the men around town say it was a nice job, put in on a record-breaking schedule. We still have a few men left on the job and perhaps if the editor of the Journal can find the room, he will print the picture taken as the job was winding up. At the

peak, we had about 125 men out there but a number had already dragged up when the picture was taken.

The Tanner Creek power plant has taken up most of the slack from the Ford job and is now rolling along at a nice clip with most of the job already closed in for the winter. Brother Vic Finauer is handling that job for the Hatch Electric and perhaps I can get a bit of info on just what they are doing down there from Vic and pass it along. I think he has about 100 men on the job so he probably has his hands full.

On the social front here, we have decided to forego our annual spring dance and concentrate on our Golden Jubilee which we will celebrate during the coming year. All of the planning is still in the talking stage but it promises really to be an affair.

Well, Brothers, you notice I haven't said much about the election here in Ohio. We were whipped and we know it. The only thing I might add is that a man who voted like his grandfather did may wake up some day to find himself working for the wages his grandfather made.

C. EDWARD KENKEL, P. S.

## Feels Miami Meeting Was Outstanding One

L. U. 271, WICHITA, KAN.—With the anniversary of that blackest day of our times, "Pearl Harbor Day" approaching again, we are facing another world holocaust. True, we are not quite so blind as before as to the true status of things. We have our production at an all time high and labor is in a better position to get the job done again. We have the will and the "know how" and we'll get the job done, be it for bolstering our defense or be it for war!

I was fortunate in being a delegate to our recent convention in Miami, my first. I am sure our other delegates are in agreement that it was truly a "working" convention. I had heard reports on other past conventions and I was amazed at the high level of order and efficiency maintained throughout. I feel that President Tracy, other officers and committees did a swell job in carrying the convention through to an early conclusion. I was especially impressed by the report of the law committee and the manner in which they handled an enormous volume of business and yet presented it in such a manner that no difficulty was experienced in keeping abreast of the problems at hand.

The privilege of seeing and hearing such leaders and champions of labor as A. F. of L. President William Green, Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin, our own Brother Joe Keenan and others, gave me a glimmering of how much work has been done in our

behalf. It brought to me the realization that we have one of the greatest organizations in the world — our I.B.E.W. Much hard work and many sacrifices have made it so. We, the rank and file must put forth every effort to keep what we have and give every support to our officers, local and national. Only thus may we continue to prosper and grow and gain the better things of life to which we, the working people, are entitled.

Our able business manager, Brother Carl Gustafson, with the assistance of the various negotiating committees, during the past three months, has been successful in obtaining a two-dollar-a-day increase for inside men and construction linemen, bringing the hourly rate to \$2.50, a like increase for the neon unit and a four percent increase in all classifications for members working for the Kansas Gas and Electric Co. Negotiations are in progress with the radio stations served by our members and if successful, this will round out the year with a substantial increase for all members.

A few of the boys have enlisted or have been called into the armed services and I was proud to see the local take action to carry them so that they will benefit the same as the ones who will be issued military cards when they go in later.

In closing I must not fail to mention that Brother Joe Osborn has raised such a stink because there has been nothing in the Worker for several months, (from 271—that is) that he was practically forced to volunteer for the job of press secretary. He has done a good job in that capacity before and I am sure he will in the future.

ROLLA A. HALL, Asst. P. S.

"Gripe Committee" Found Effective

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—
Some few months ago I wanted to
tell the entire membership through
the medium of the JOURNAL about
some of the activities, functions and
meetings that are taking place for
the over-all benefit of every member
of our local union. Now I'm finally
getting around to do what I promised.

To begin, I should like to cover an activity engaged in by our local that I feel is the most important one of the many I hope to cover. Its scope and purpose is large, and it deals with providing us with a good employer-employe relationship. This group, named the "Contractor-Labor Committee," is more commonly known as the "Gripe Committee." They hold one meeting a month, usually on the first Monday, and it is then that a true relationship holds forth at its

meetings are Roy Newstrom, Ed Conway, Joe Krech, Cliff Hanson, Wilbur Butler and Guy Alexander. Representing the contractors are Al Strohmeier, John Kvalsten, Art Ingebredtsen, Dewey Wallin, Don Anderson and Oscar Norgren. So that the most amiable atmosphere may exist for the committee, the meetings are held at the Normandy Kitchen, a cafe in Minneapolis with a reputation for

best. Representing Local 292 at these

serving the finest steaks in this part of the country. Expenses of these meetings are shared by each group, the contractors acting as hosts one month, and the local union being

hosts the next month.

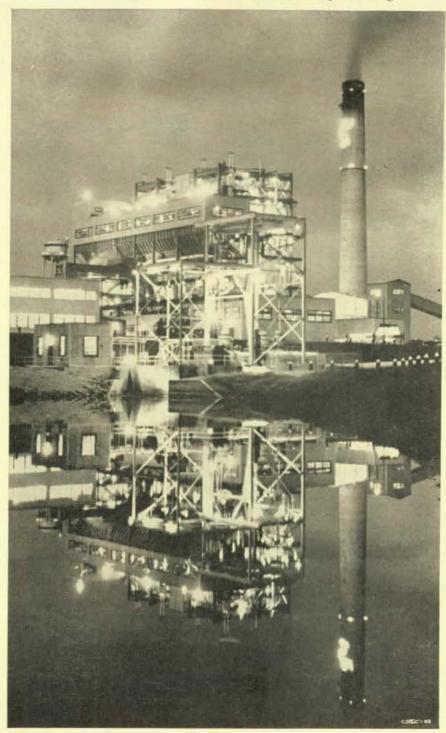
As I mentioned before, this meeting is called the "Gripe Meeting." And, as the name implies, they handle "gripes." Without this democratic handling of lesser gripes, it is our belief that they could easily become major grievances. In the everyday course of our work and business activities, things are bound to come up from time to time that cause friction on one side or the other. And it is the little things that, if left out, will swell up way out of proportion. We have to let off steam, somehow, or else take it out on someone, and that "taking it out on someone" is what we should try to avoid. Never are two people going to see eye to eye on all things, but when two people or a group of people sit down and talk things over in a rational way, whether they see eye to eye or not, they are at least going to have a chance to present their views. If nothing else is accomplished, both groups will know that there are two sides to every question.

Which brings us to the answermutual understanding of the other fellow's problems. "Mutual understanding" is just as important when it involves two people as when it involves two organizations. Without these creeds of humanity, working relations would be strained, working conditions would be toughened, and negotiating would be little better than a clash of personalities. Many conditions could be made worse without the integrity, foresight and good common sense that all go into making up this "mutual understanding" that is ever present at these meetings where the gripes are ironed out and conditions improved.

By no means do I imply that these meetings are a panacea, but they are a step in the right direction towards good, sound, friendly relationships. What I always want to associate with Local 292 and the Brotherhood is good, harmonious relations with industry, based on the fair, progressive, forward-thinking policies this organization has always been associated

JAMES P. CONWAY, P. S.

## Practical Horsepower in Sparkling Setting



Glittering as if set with precious stones, this new plant of the Carolina Power and Light Co.; Lumberton, N. C., manned by I.B.E.W. employes, casts a perfect reflection on adjacent waters. In addition to making a striking subject for photographer's lens, plant contributes more materially by developing some 120,000 horsepower which contributes to needs of United States industries.

#### Enthusiastic About The Miami Convention

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA .-As the election is over and the big I. B. E. W. Convention has wound up another successful session, excitement

and enthusiasm can now be directed to new fields. Our I. B. E. W. convention delegates to Miami report the largest and best convention we have ever held. Highly progressive rules, regulations and recommendations were adopted and reports say that a very good time was had by all.

Well, the election was not a 100 per cent fulfillment of our hopes and desires but it surely has added more fire power to the alertness and determination that good union men will put forth in the future. The committees for political education did an excellent job. However, the full effect and meaning of this important service did not seem to have soaked into the heads of some just moderately interested communities. A real example of true interest in political education was demonstrated at the I. B. E. W. Convention. A free will donation by the delegates amounted to more than \$3,500 and yet not all the delegates were present. On account of the hurricane, many delegates had to leave Miami, as no available shelter could be found. With such spirit and determination as portrayed by our Brother delegates at the convention, "You just can't lick us!"-to quote Curly McMillian, our I. O. district representative.

West Virginia came through in fine response to Labor's call in our state election. The results were almost 100 per cent as we wished them.

Local 317 is having a slight slump in working activity at present but we are confident it will not be for long.

Local 317 wishes to thank some of our neighboring locals for absorbing some of our surplus help.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

#### Pictures Portray Kortes Dam Progress

L. U. 322, CASPER, WYO.—I am enclosing a number of photographs which I believe are of interest to all members of the Brotherhood as these photographs are evidence that members of Local Union 322 are doing their part to protect the life blood of the electrical industry—jurisdiction.

Photograph No. 1 shows the top of the Kortes Dam which has been under construction since the latter part of 1945 on the North Platte River in Black Canyon, 65 miles southwest of Casper, Wyoming. Local Union 322 has furnished the electrical workers to the Morrison-Knudsen Company of Boise, Idaho (International Agreement) for all electrical work on this job including the three unit power house (three 12,000 KW generators), the electrical maintenance work incidental to the construction of the dam, and the erection of the steel switchyard and steel towers shown in the enclosed photographs and incidental electrical work.

Photograph No. 2 is another view of the switchyard shown in photograph No. 1. Photograph No. 2 is the other end of the switchyard.

Photograph No. 3 is an action photo of members of Local Union No. 322 assembling sections of the switchyard which are bolted together by other members in the steel yard. Please note in the background the two steel towers with wires already strung. These towers were also crected by electrical workers.

Photographs No. 4 and No. 5 are action photos of members of Local Union No. 322 employed in the erection of one of the steel transmission towers on this job with other towers in the background. Incidentally all of the work on the towers including the excavating and concrete work for the bases of these towers was done by electrical workers.

I have not identified the workmen in any of the foregoing photographs because of the fact that many members who worked on the dam in the construction of the power house, switchyard, and towers were not around when these pictures were taken but I have included a picture of a small group of such members in photograph No. 6.

Kneeling are shown, left to right, Floyd Cowell, apprentice wireman; Jay Swain, groundman; J. Benn Hixson, electrician welder; Barney G. Myers, job steward; Ed Bell, inside foreman, and C. B. Garrison, steel tower lineman. Standing are shown, left to right, Dale Bumgarner, wireman; John DeWitt, wireman; Larry McKeegan, wireman; J. R. Evenson, wireman; Ervin H. Rowley, groundman(applicant), and William Wenner, steel tower lineman. The members peeking out of the rear partially concealed are not identified.

A regrettable accident occured during the erection of the switchyard steel when a boom line which had been improperly babbitted into a socket by a member of another craft on the crane being used to erect the switchyard broke. The boom fell and Ervin H. Rowley, second from right, standing, was killed by the boom. Brother Wenner, extreme right rear, was badly beaten by the broken line and was hospitalized but has returned to the job.

The Kortes Dam job will be finished by the first of the year.

## Casper's Largest



Photo of the largest electric sign to be erected in Casper, Wyoming.

I am enclosing last but not least a photograph of the largest electrical sign to be erected in Casper, Wyoming. They are views of the Henning Hotel sign atop the Henning Hotel. All work on the steel supports and on fabrication and erection of this sign was done by electrical workers.

Local Union No. 322 is waging a terrific battle with non-union line contractors in Wyoming. The picture is improving. International Representative S. E. Thompson from the Eighth District Office has been giving invaluable assistance to this local union both in the matter of jurisdiction (re. Kortes Dam steel) and in organization work. I will let you know how we are doing through "Local Lines" at a later date.

With the letter we will include photographs of our members erecting the steel on the Thermopolis, Wyoming substation being built by the Howard P. Foley Company.

CARL BECHTOLD, B. M.

#### Des Moines Local Dedicates New Hall

L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IA.—Yes Sir, "Local Union 347 has a new home." We waited a long time and the wait was well worthwhile because the building committee could not have selected a more suitable building. We now have ample office space and an auditorium that will more than suffice for our needs as a meeting place.

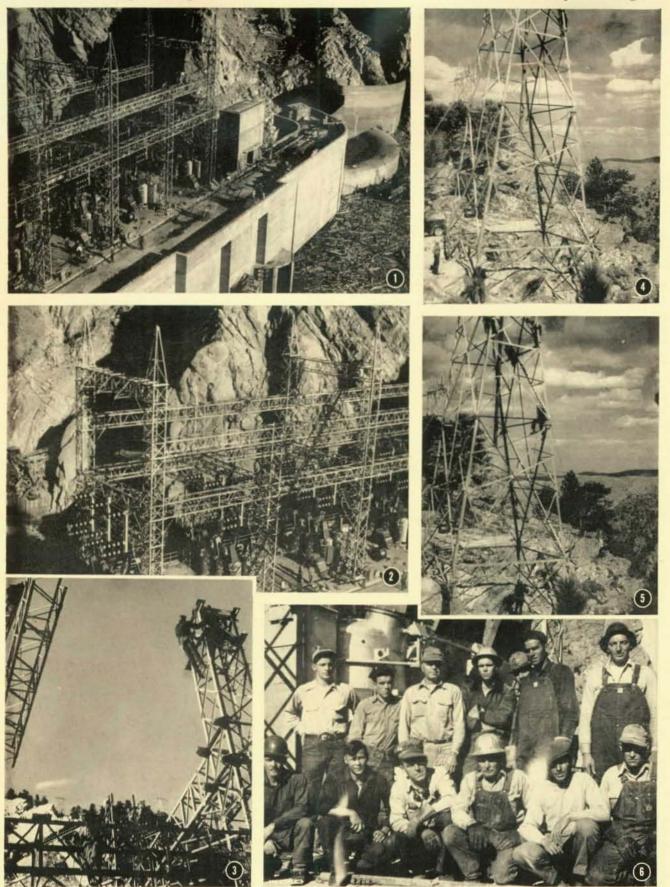
The building is well located at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Ascension Streets. While we are located about 10 blocks from the business district, we have plenty of parking space. The Highland Park and Oak Park busses pass in front of the building affording us splendid transportation services. The building was constructed originally for a church but the church people found a more desirable location for their purposes.

The members of Local Union 347 owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the building committee for their efforts and time spent in seeking and selecting such a suitable building and location. I am sure that each and every member of L. U. 347 will join me in a couple of hurrahs for the committee members Art Norman, Charles Jahn, Dick Vignareli and our Business Agent Al Hedlund.

Last meeting night there was an attendance committee appointed for the purpose of getting the Brothers out on meeting nights. It seems absurd that it should become necessary that such an action must be taken in order to get our members to attend our meetings.

The purpose of the committee is to try to make the members under-

# Recording Progress on the Great Kortes Dam in Wyoming



Photos are identified in letter from Local Union 322, Casper, Wyo.

stand their responsibilities of taking an active part in the running of their local union and which can only be attained by them being in attendance on meeting nights.

It's almost an impossibility for their delegates, officers and other representatives to properly represent the local if the members do not express themselves at our meetings. wage committee for example is severely handicapped when trying to negotiate a higher wage when only a few members attend our meetings. How can such committees justify such demands before an employers committee when the Brothers are not concerned enough to attend their Union meetings. If any of you Brothers have the answers to these questions or if you appreciate the efforts of your committees in negotiating higher wages, "I'll see you in church."

FRED H. POWERS, P. S.

#### Locals Invited to Send Kegling Teams

L. U. 349, MIAMI, FLORIDA—To all secretaries and to all local unions: The committee in charge of the Seventh I.B.E.W. Handicap Bowling Tournament to be held April 14th and 15th, 1951 at Miami, Florida invites you to participate by entering one or more teams to represent your local.

Any member of the I.B.E.W. in good standing and who holds an established ABC average is eligible to compete on any team he may select or be placed. All entries must be in the hands of the tournament secretary by midnight February 28, 1951.

Entry blanks will be mailed on request.

Bowlers this is your chance to see the "Garden Spot of the World" and enjoy yourself at the same spot the I.B.E.W. Convention was held, Miami, Florida. We have a promise from the U.S. Weatherman not to repeat the "Big Blow" which occurred at the International Convention.

Several of the locals which have formerly held the National I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament have requested that at this convention we seriously consider the possibility of dividing this tournament in the future into District Tournaments. Have your delegates instructed as to your wishes in this matter.

The success of this 7th Bowling Convention depends on you. May we hear from you at an early date.

Tournament Headquarters are at the El Comodoro Hotel. Request Hotel reservations with your entry blanks.

Entry fees are \$17.50 per Five Man Team; Two Man Team \$7.50; Singles \$3.50. W. Boden, Tournament Secretary Local Union 349 I.B.E.W. 1657 N. W. 17th Avenue

1657 N. W. 17th Avenu Miami, Florida

Committee:

Fay Morgan, chairman Julius Grethen, assistant chairman Fred Henning, publicity and finance Gettis Riles Ben Shelley, treasurer William Boden, secretary

The announcement contained in the above communication should excite the interest of bowlers in every local. And well it might, for this tournament promises to be the most successful in the history of the event. It is timed to coincide with the period of lowest employment in our craft. Thus, it will appeal to those bowlers who are looking for a tailor-made vacation for themselves and their families. The tournament is also timed to take place after the Miami winter tourist season is over and before the summer season starts. Thus, our bowlers will take advantage of the low prices which prevail at that time for food, living accommodations and entertainment.

Honestly, fellows, the facilities for fun and good living which have made Miami the favored vacation spot of the nation will be yours at almost unbelievable prices. Our committee will take care of all reservations and will see that you are not gouged. We can arrange side trips to Havana or the Bahamas for you. The committee will undertake to plot your route to and from Miami and advise you of interesting side trips.

Whether you plan to come alone or with your family and whether you stay two days or a month, the committee will make all arrangements in your interest.

R. C. TINDELL, Co-P. S.

#### Toronto Continues \$1 Payment to Fund

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN-ADA.—Members of Local Union 353 have been paying voluntarily the \$1.00 per month extra into the Pension Fund for the last 18 months and have just recently voted to continue paying it until the referendum vote on the recommendation of the I. E. C. on this question is taken.

There are several reasons for this action of our members, the chief one being that they want to assure our pension members that they have not been forgotten. These are representative of the men who yesterday made our conditions for today, and the \$1.00 contribution is equivalent to buying one old timer a package of tobacco or cigarettes a week. Few members are going to quibble about helping all the old-timers with a 25 cent dona-

tion per week, if they have 25 cents to donate.

We feel that, from a member's point of view, it is best to help build up the fund on a voluntary basis, donating the \$1.00 per month while we are enjoying good times, and be able to knock it off again if times get tough and it is harder to part with that extra dollar. This might make the income for the Pension Fund a bit uncertain but, if the Pension Fund reaches a state where it is necessary to increase the per capita tax, there is small likelihood of it ever being reduced again, whether times are good or bad. A higher per capita tax could quite easily have a disastrous effect on maintaining the membership, in Canada at least, and would make it more difficult to organize new members. This would have a serious effect on the revenue available for the Pension Fund, as members who are close to pensionable age will continue to be members, even though unemployed, but younger men to whom the age of 65 is in the distant future will be the ones who drop out when work is scarce, not caring to pay a very high price for benefits they might receive in later years. That would mean a decreasing revenue as members went on pension and fewer younger members to maintain the fund and, in order to keep the pension functioning, a still higher per capita tax would be necessary.

Paying a high per capita tax when earning \$3.00 per hour is one thing but paying the same per capita tax when the rates are less than \$2.00 per hour, as they are in Canada, is a different thing altogether. However, no matter what the rates are, when a member is out of work and earning nothing, as so often happens in the building trades everywhere, it is sometimes quite a chore to find the money for any per capita tax, large or small.

The extra money that members of Local Union 353 are donating is not large, but it shows that they are concerned over keeping the Pension Fund in a healthy condition and are willing to do something about it. It should be the concern of all members. If all the members who are not now a party to the N.E.C.A. Agreement, or are not helping with some other plan, would voluntarily contribute extra money to the fund while they are working and are earning the money, it would give the Pension Fund a tremendous boost and possibly make it unnecessary to ever raise the per capita tax.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

## Reports Progress on Chicago 'Phone Front

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L. U. 371, CHICAGO, ILL.—Now that

our delegates are back from convention and the leaves have almost all fallen from the trees it is a good time to look back and see how far we have come since last fall.

Our golfers had a tournament at the Westward Ho Golf Club on September 30th with fine weather and a good supply of prizes. The 135 players all report a good time and want to do it again next year.

As a part of the Joint Board of Telephone Locals, our contract negotiations ended up in a quasi arbitration award, the first in the Bell System. Also, the first reduction in wage schedules from eight to six years and from seven to five and one-half years.

We also had a first increase in top rates of \$2.50 per week which was the first break in the A. T. and T. pattern set by the C.I.O. of no wage increase and a six and one-half year

wage progression.

We also have negotiated a military leaves agreement to protect the interests of our members who are called or who enlist in the armed forces of the U.S.A. Under this agreement the members will receive from the company the difference between the company and the Government pay, for the first three months of military service and for an additional three months if there are dependents. The agreement also provides for seniority and wage progression credits to accumulate while in military service.

We also appreciate the kind response to the appeal of the telephone delegates for action in organizing the

telephone industry.

We feel it is the obligation of every member of the I.B.E.W. to get these 400,000 potential members into the I.B.E.W. fold. The U. S. Workers C.I.O. are now hand-billing the Hawthorn Plant of the Western Electric Company of Chicago.

The convention delegates report that the hurricane did not bother them very much since they come from the Windy City where the wind al-

ways blows.

The fish in the ocean also were obliging to our fishing party (five dolphin, two tuna, one barracuda by the group and a six-foot shark by our local union president.) "He didn't get away either!"

We intend to be very busy here in Illinois making all telephone employes I.B.E.W. members in the very

near future.

Harry Johnson, President-Business Manager

# Local Honors Veteran of Illinois Bell Co.

L. U. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Mr. and Mrs. Lou Tiegler were guests of honor at a dinner celebrating Mr.

## Miami Members Build Biggest Santa Display



Men of Local 349, Miami, Florida, employed by Claude Neon Co., worked in twenty-four hour shifts in order to get this mammoth display ready for the recent Christmas season. The spectators in the photo above are watching "the world's largest Santa," 65 feet high, and a 70-foot Christmas tree during formal lighting ceremony of display in Miami. The display, synchronized to music, is illuminated by more than a full mile of multicolored neon tubes.

Tiegler's retirement after 44 years of service with the Illinois Bell Telephone Company,

D. C. Stineback, wire-chief of Wabash office, was master of ceremonies, George Baumer, district superintendent presented Lou his telephone service pin and pioneer life membership. Brother Herbert M. Dittmer, president-business manager of Local No. 381 presented the withdrawal card from the I.B.E.W. Mr.

Chester Hofzel, steward at Wabash office presented Lou a cash gift from his co-workers,

Mr. Tiegler can well be proud of sending his two children through college, a son who is a doctor with the University of Illinois Health Service and a daughter who is at home.

Fifty-seven guests and co-workers who were present at the retirement party and the many friends who could not be there wish Mr. and Mrs. Tiegler many years of happy retirement life.

Another retirement dinner was held honoring Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dude and Mr. and Mrs. George Urban. Fred Dude with 42 years of service and George Urban with 35 years of service both expect to stay in Chicago for awhile.

Both have spent most of their telephone service in the Central Office

Installation Department.

About 60 co-workers and management representatives enjoyed a turkey dinner, some very short speeches and singing and dancing to music by our C.O.I. steward Al Boetcher.

We wish them both many years of retired life and hope to see them at some of the future parties.

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EUGENE H. ZAHN, P. S.

#### Hold Monthly Meets For Maintenance Men

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX .-Sparkplugged by Ernest Gones, 390's business manager, we have started holding regularly-scheduled monthly meetings for our members, electricians and instrument men who are employed on local industries doing maintenance work, Brother Gones has been working on this idea for some time, and it looks as if he hit the jackpot. At our first meeting we had about 75 men present. Maintenance men were not patronizing the regular meetings in any number at all because the things that were discussed were mostly construction problems, and likewise the construction men weren't too interested in the maintenance men's problems. All the men liked the idea and Brother Gones is to be congratulated on his foresight. Brother John Bodemuller was elected cochairman to preside over the maintenance men's meetings.

Others elected were George Girouard, vice president and James Vernon, recording secretary. Attending the meeting were 390 members from eight local industries, The Texas Company, The Gulf Oil Company, Jefferson Chemical Company, Neches Butane Products Company, B. F. Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company, U. S. Rubber Company, The DuPont Company, the Atlantic Refining Company and Consolidated Steel Company.

The "house that Joe built" (Joe A. Verret business manager of 390 for 17 years)—390's own office building wherein our offices are maintained has just had its face lifted, being completely redecorated inside and looks mighty pretty, almost as pretty as it was when Joe had it all fixed up and we moved into it. It really is nice still and is something to be proud of. Incidentally Joe's health is first class, really looking and feeling fine, for

which we are all duly thankfull. Incidentally Joe just ran into some bad luck. He had a nice big, camp he called it, but it really was a nice home, having over a thousand square feet of floor space and completely furnished, and located up on the Sabine River. Fire burned it to the ground, nothing was saved, there was no insurance; Joe estimates his loss at \$7,500.00, not counting 16 years labor working on it and fixing it up. We are sure sorry, Joe. Joe and Eva are grandfather and grandmother now, Jack and Beverly Verret have a two-month old baby, over in England where Jack is working for Foster Wheeler Co.

All 390 members on maintenance jobs in this area have received a six per cent wage increase, bringing their hourly rate for journeymen electricians and instrument men up to from \$2.22 to \$2.35.

Our former president, Lonnie Pickler, now electrical superintendent for Fishback and Moore Co., on the Magnolia Petroleum Co. (Esso) construction job has for his assistant superintendent our good friend E. B. Black, formerly business manager of L. U. 390. Brother Black sends his best wishes to all the boys, while busy getting his fishing tackle all set to go! "Red" Carlson, "Hot Wire" Watts, and Birdwell are some more of the local boys working with Pickler and Black.

Things are not too good locally, you can judge by the fact that D. W. Benthall, former electrical superintendent on the Dupont job is "busting crockery" and running "rope" with his own white hands for a nearby contract shop! Yes 390 has quite a few men on the bench, need any?

A. J. Stevens busy as usual, still making the Port Arthur Central Trades and Labor Council a very good president, and freely giving of his time and talent in social work for civic betterment, activities such as Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Community Chest, etc. Of course A. J. makes his living working for the Hynote Electric Co., but he is so active in so many civic endeavors that one wonders where he finds the time and energy to do it all.

George Girrouard and "Blackie" Pawellic and other construction men have gone to work on maintenance for U. S. Rubber here and have the department organized 100 per cent I. B. E. W., and 390 has petitioned the NLRB for an election to which we are sure the I. B. E. W. will be certified the bargaining agent. Nice going fellows, but it's lots of hard work to get and keep it properly organized, yours truly the writer has been doing just that on one maintenance job for almost seven years now, it's a never ending and thankless job.

Our good brother, "Doc" Marsh had

a bad accident, fell off a 20-foot ladder and got broken up pretty badly, has been off work over two months and is just able to get around with the aid of a cane. We are all proud of the fine job "Doc" is doing as president of the Port Arthur Building and Trades Council, and hope he continues to get better fast.

With best wishes to all our friends everywhere from all of us at 390, 1

am.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

### Conditions Different In the Canal Zone

L. U. 397, BALBOA, CANAL ZONE.—Living conditions and conditions of employment here in the Canal Zone are so different from conditions in the States, that new employes coming to the Isthmus rarely find things as they had anticipated. Also, it takes some time for new employes arriving on the Isthmus to become oriented. For these reasons, we recommend that any Brother who files application for employment in the Canal Zone should immediately write to this local for information regarding conditions here in the Zone.

George L. Stephenson, B. M.

## Records Progress of Nashville Local

L. U. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.— "Season's Greetings to All." Here's L. U. 429's contribution for the first of 1950. We report our "Milestones of Progress."

In the past, L. U. 429 has supplied some very capable supervision on some of the larger construction jobs in these United States, namely the Federal Housing Projects and the City Council Building. These jobs were pre-war construction. Now for a few defense jobs, Wolf Creek Ordnance works, Milan, Tennessee; Gulf Port Ordnance works, Aberdeen, Mississippi; Plumbrook Ordnance works, Sandusky, Ohio; Holston Ordnance works, Kingsport, Tennessee; E. and T. Boat Job, Nashville, Tennessee; Camp Forest, Tullahoma, Tennessee; Smyrna Air Base, Smyrna, Tennessee; Classification Center, Nashville, Tennessee; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Hanford Engineering works, Hanford, Washington; Manhattan Pro-jects, Los Alamos, New Mexico. On all these jobs, members of L. U. 429, were in a supervisory capacity, which includes - superintendents, general foremen, and foremen, enough of the

Some of the larger jobs under construction at present: The Federal Office Building, Nashville, Tennessee; Center Hill Dam, Power House and

Sub-Station, Wolfe Creek Dam, Power House, and Sub-Station, all these jobs are being supervised by members of L. U. 429.

Among the larger jobs in the future are—Old Hickory, Celina and Carthage Dams. The A. E. D. C. will be one of the largest in the country. With these projects the future will be quite rosy for L. U. 429 members. We will supervise these jobs as we have done on all jobs in this territory heretofore.

We welcome constructive criticism and information. We do not like criticism that is misleading, nor do we like false statements. Misleading statements have been made in our JOURNAL that belittled members of L. U. 429. These misleading statements, we do not appreciate. (Editor's Note: The JOURNAL does not assume responsibility for statements made by press secretaries but never intended that any statements be published that belittled anyone.)

We, members of L. U. 429 have been led to believe that the I. B. E. W. is a democratic organization and operates as such.

The apprentice director of this district has stated, "L. U. 429 has one of the best apprentice programs in operation in the South."

At present time work is fair and we have prospects in the future for favorable employment for all our members and a few out-of-town men, whom we have already begun to place on jobs. It would be wise to contact the local union business manager before coming to our territory.

W. S. GRAHAM, P. S.

### System Council Rejects Offered Pension Plan

L. U. 459, JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Our last two meetings have been marked by increased attendance of our Brothers. This makes our fellow officers of the local feel like doing an even better job than they have done for all of us.

The pension plan that the company brought forth was rejected by both the System Council of all the locals and by Local 459 as a body. A better plan will in all probability be forthcoming shortly.

Arrangements have been made for our annual Christmas party. Let's all pitch in and help make this one the best yet and you know our parties are always tops.

All members will receive a card telling of our new meeting hall. The place—the Vigilante Fire Hall—Dibert St. Kernville. We are hoping that it will be quieter than our former hall. Those Turners would keep turning.

The Executive Board has settled two grievances and the matter of vot-

#### Have You (Brrr!) Seen a Scene Like This?



This scene is typical of many which greeted members in the areas affected by the bitter blizzard weather which roared across the nation recently. Deep snows and cold wintry winds conspired to harass repair crews faced with the job of restoring communications and power lines. These poles between Breezewood, Pa., and Hancock, Md., were felled by ice. In many areas winter was worst in years.

ing on a new work schedule for all shift employes will be settled shortly—the ballots should be in your hands by the time you read this. Five at a time are enough of those graveyard shifts don't you think?

shifts don't you think?
Food?? for thought. The new
Government figures are out—the cost
of living is at an all time high.

FORREST H. ALLISON, P. S.

#### Beaumont Crew Works On 60,000 K. V. A. Job

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS—Brothers, permit me to begin this report by introducing you to a fine group of fellow-members, as shown in the accompanying photograph. This is a picture of most of the gang presently engaged in the installation of a 60,000 K. V. A. generator as an addition to the local power plant.

We were pleased to have our business manager, Brother V. R. Holst, together with the employer's personnel manager, Mr. R. P. Jernigan and the project superintendent, Mr. A. W. McKim visit us and be included in the picture. We have since added some more men to the job, sorry they were not present when we assembled.

All men shown in this picture are members of our local, with the exception of course of our two visitors mentioned above, and Brother John Window, who is out of Local No. 861, Lake Charles, Louisiana. Brother Window is doing the cable and pothead work on this job.

This work at the present is on the second in a series of three new generating units to be added to the plant, the first being completed last year, and the third scheduled for completion next year. This is part of the construction program being carried on by the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, for the purpose of expanding the electrical facilities throughout this area. Along with the plant expansion other facilities had to likewise expand, necessitating the construction of many miles of new transmission lines and several new sub-stations at various places. In addition to the new construction, a considerable amount of other work has, and is being done in re-building, revamping and enlarging many of the existing lines and stations.

We were all happy to have this amount of work in our territory, a part of which has been in progress over quite a period of time, for it has afforded employment here at home for many of our members, both wiremen and linemen, as well as a great many linemen from our neighboring locals for which we can all say we are grateful.

The plant job referred to is the sort

## Crew That Worked on Beaumont Installation



Photo of crew that worked on installation of 60,000 K.V.A. generator at Beaumont, Texas. (See letter from Local 479). Back row, from left to right: R. P. Jernigan, Personnel Director; A. W. McKim, Construction Supt.; V. R. Holst, Business Manager; W. L. Harver, Martin Zoller, J. H. Wilson, C. W. Gillespie, D. I. Castalina, J. F. Day, W. L. Downs, E. F. Shaw, Ralph Barrentos, J. H. Byrd, Kenneth Norris, George Hastings, L. S. Christian, J. H. Day. Second row: John Window, G. B. McAdams, B. M. Youngblood, Marvin Crabtree, R. P. Scott, W. O. Willbanks, C. F. (Windy) Porter, N. D. Walker, H. I. Hewitt, O. S. McClendon, C. J. Christopher, W. W. Braden, O. N. Wilkinson, C. A. Bogue, T. A. Hill, J. M. Tatum, W. B. King, T. B. Lafrence, Hal Pritzen, Ray Boulware. Front row, kneeling: Ernie C. Byrd, H. L. Nerland, C. A. Stockholm, J. C. Kelly, Jr., T. Jim Davis, R. E. McLemore, W. D. Henderson.

of job a press secretary could write a long story about and enjoy doing so, for it is always a pleasure to report on a job where conditions give it a pleasant atmosphere. Under the competent supervision of Brother R. E. McLemore, assisted by Brother T. Jim Davis as general foreman, with his staff of pushers, namely, Brother J. C. Kelly, Don Henderson, Allen Stockholm, Howard Nerland and W. O. Wilbanks it could only result in a smooth running job.

I am happy to be able to tell you in this issue that we were recently granted a 12½-cent raise across the board, bringing our scale up to \$2.50 cents in this jurisdiction. Our contractors, bless their souls, came through without the usual amount of dickering. In the past, in most instances, asking them for a raise in pay drew about the same response as asking for their prize molars, but this time it was different.

Brother James P. Conway P.S., Local No. 292, Minneapolis, deserves an orchid for his fine article appearing in the November issue of our JOURNAL.

Brothers, I wish to remind all of you that national attention will be focused on our fair city of Beaumont in the near future. An intensive 10day program commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the great Spindletop Oil field will officially get under way January 3rd, and continue through January 14th.

The big day of the celebration will of course be January 10th, exactly 50 years after Captain Anthony Lucas, while drilling deep in the salt and sand of Spindletop Hill with a makeshift rig, struck the now famous LUCAS GUSHER, bringing in one of the nation's, if not one of the world's, richest and most enduring oil fields. This is the gusher that gave birth to the present huge oil and gas industries of today. The mad rush for the black gold claims following the advent of this gusher, as well as the other enterprises that sprang up, are responsible for starting Beaumont and the whole Gulf Coast area on a long period of progress and development.

During the 10-day program, the store windows will feature "then and now" displays, showing the changes made through 50 years of progress. On January 9th, the CAVALCADE OF AMERICA, will give a special program for school children at 1 p. m. in the City Auditorium, at 7 p. m. the Cavalvade will go on the air with the regular radio broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up, and so those of you who can, be sure to listen.

Post cards of SPINDLETOP scenes will be available during the festive period, and one will be sent to any member who may read this who will take the time to drop me a letter or postcard. —With special emphasis on this to all P.S.'s—

With the Christmas season comes our best wishes to all, that we be eternally thankful we live in a nation so bountifully blessed by Almighty God, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth, and the heritage of freedom that is ours.

ERNIE BYRD, P. S.

## As You Sow, So Shall You Reap

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Well, dear readers, by the time you read this old Santa has come and gone. Also you will know just what kind of a boy or girl you have been the past year. How? By the kind and number of things that old Santa left for you at your house. I hope that the old fellow was looking my way when I was real good, (which wasn't very often) and the other way when I was "bad."

If the the jolly old fellow could do the job in the style and fashion of his choice, I believe that the old world

would straighten itself out. I really do. The old world itself is no different now than it was centuries and centuries ago. It is the same that it was when the Master of us all created it. But, through the years that it has been in existence, the only changes that have taken place are those that have been made by man himself. These changes came upon us so gradually that no particular notice or attention was given them, until they began getting closer and closer not only to us but to those that we love and respect and make most of our sacrifices for-our loved ones at home and our country. We never paid much attention to what happened other places in the world, most of us thinking that the same things couldn't happen to us. For one thing we were too far away. And it seems that over night we have come to realize that these things weren't so far away after all. The atomic age as it is called, seems to have all of a sudden snapped us out of it and brought us to our senses. Our leaders in Washington were fighting among themselves over things that are not so important, but over things that seem to be close to themselves like petty politics or should I say party politics. They have often been guilty of letting the major problems that afront us in the world's conditions slide on by while they try to line their political parties against one another, trying to protect their own hides in the past election while the enemies from without the country form their battle lines to fight us within not only our own country, but right up in Washington the seat of our government. These enemies are natural enemies against our kind of government and should be handled not with kid gloves but with the only kind of weapons they know. Namely, lay the law down tell them just what you mean to do in so many words that they cannot help but understand what you mean, and if they don't do it, then use force and make them do it. You will see they will back up as they have in the past. Call their bluffs. They would not control two-thirds of the world today if these tactics were used in the beginning. I do not believe in trying to pacify anyone. The more you give them the more they will ask for. There must be a stopping point. And it should have come before Korea. And if necessary should not stop

Now that Congress has raised the income tax on the little man what are they going to do about the promise they made to tack on an excise tax to the big fellow. I am certainly sitting tight to see what they are going to do about it. The National Manufacturing Association has organized its forces and is ready to do battle about it. They say that they have a better plan. Yes, I guess that it is better,

coming from them it will be better for the NAM. So let's all wait and see what the outcome will be. Eh!

On November the 15th, the Joint Committee on apprenticeship training gave the apprentice class a little gettogether in the form of a shrimp boil and baked ham layout and had some of the city officials and others interested in the program as guests. Andrew Coffin, city electrical inspector gave the boys a very inspiring talk along the line of their work impressing on them that in "Knowledge There Is Power." We had contractors, State Department of Education, and the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship representatives with us on this occaston. Brother Shannon, our genial business manager, acted as master of ceremonies at the sumptuous gather-

Got into a discussion with several of the boys about hand shaking. I maintain that there is character in hand shaking and promised to do a little research on the subject and was just wondering if "Local Lines" would be interested in what I might find on the subject. A little human interest stuff, Eh. (Editor's Note: Sounds interesting Brother. Let us have your findings.)

Well, here is hoping and wishing every member of the I.B.E.W. had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. No matter where you are or where you may be, these greetings go out to you from old 505 and your correspondent. Best of everything for 1951.

. . .

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

# Winter Prospects Not Bright at Montreal

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUE., CAN-ADA—This is the pre-Christmas layoff season once again, and quite a few of our Brothers are on the bench from the last report of the unemployed section.

Federal public works in many parts of the country are grinding to a halt as the government's newly announced policy on the construction industry is taking hold. All major projects will be shelved unless they are deemed to be of vital importance, and materials can be found to put into them. However most of those partially-completed works won't be affected by the ruling.

As far as construction is concerned for this coming winter, the outlook is not very bright, but indications are very good for the spring of '51 in the Montreal district. I do not wish to stick my neck out and mention those projects now in the blueprint stage, only to be told later they didn't materialize, but from all indications it's a sure thing, having been okayed by the government.

Our delegates to the Miami Convention all got back home safe and in one piece. The officers for our No. 1 District were reelected for another term. They are Brother John Raymond, International Vice President and Brother Keith Cockburn, International Executive Council Member. Our delegates were impressed with the fine hospitality shown them while in Miami. Apparently it's a beautiful city with (breezy) weather and all known conveniences except of course, low costs!

Our recently formed Social & Welfare Committee is off to a good start. By the time you see this in print the winner of the watch set from our drawing should be known to all. For the benefit of those who are unable to attend the meeting of December 21st, which will be the day of the drawing of the lucky number, I'll have the name of the lucky winner in my next report. By the way, the watch set consists of a Mercury watch for a man and a woman and should prove very valuable to whoever wins it.

During the past year our local fared pretty well in union matters. It won for us a general increase of 15 cents an hour, and our membership grew by more than a hundred. With a little more cooperation from our Brothers within the local, we should reach the 1,000 mark in the new year.

Our business manager, Brother W. Chartier wishes me to pass on the following information to you, or should it be called a reminder instead? Anyhow he would like all Brothers to let him know in some way or other when you either change employer or become unemployed so he can locate you if and when the need arises; let's make it one of our New Year's resolutions and stick to it—all of us.

At this point, with my readers' kind permission, I would like to pass on the Season's Greetings to some of our Brothers. A very Merry Christmas to Brother W. H. Funk of Local 716, Houston, Texas, and Brother W. Blair of Local 697, Gary and Hammond, Indiana from all the gang on the Shell Oil job. And also a personal greeting to my own Brother, P. E. Theriault from Local 243, Salinas, California.

Merry Christmas to all our Brothers and a Happy Prosperous New Year,

. . .

Louis G. Theriault, P. S.

# Big Job Unites 90% of Membership

L. U. 593, DUNKIRK, N. Y.—This is the first time in years that this local has had an article in the JOURNAL so first we say hello to all our friends in the I.B.E.W.

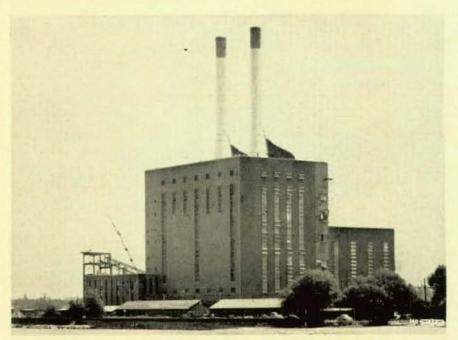
For years our members have been

# New Yorkers Who Worked on Steam Job



These members worked on Niagara Mohawk steam station. First row, left to right: A. Beck, G. Gibbs, R. Powell, J. Burka, timekeeper; H. Raynor, foreman; I. Johnson, foreman; G. Bates, foreman; R. Keller, general foreman; D. Pettit, superintendent; M. Mathews, field engineer; W. Cole, general foreman; W. Beckman, foreman; S. Sekula, foreman; J. Meyers, business agent; H. Carlson; O. Erickson; G. Curtis; A. Larson. Second row: H. Manley; A. Parment; E. Burlingame; B. Lautenslaker, A. Mehs, Carl Rettit, J. Lyons, G. Stressing, B. Steger, J. Hull, James Malacane, C. Harris, F. Ruzycki, F. Paluch, F. Van Osborne, B. Dolce, D. Harvy, W. Mallery, H. Brown, P. Schweyen, F. Palmeri, Third row: T. Calarco, W. Gerus, Harry Anderson, H. Croff, C. Travis, B. Henry, R. Gillson, J. Fronek, A. Czek, B. Weigle, F. Ewagraff, J. Campasino, A. Cartright, S. Robertson, B. Welsh, B. Root, Murray Horn. Fourth row: R. Kepple, J. Wilson, Larry Schwartz, L. Johnson, J. Roessner, R. McCrea, E. Beyer, S. Wassel, H. Newcomer, G. Callahan, P. Hannson, M. Stannard, J. Larson.

#### Plant on Which Above Crew Worked



View of the Dunkirk steam station that is described in letter from Local Union 593, Dunkirk, New York. The station, occupying an 80-acre site, was built at a cost of \$27,000,000 and will generate 160,000 KVA. The foundation took 25,000 cubic yards of concrete.

pretty well scattered on jobs in this part of the country. It wasn't until July, 1949 that 90 percent of them were together on one job. The Niagara Mohawk steam station required about 100 men, so with the help of Jamestown, Warren, Erie, and Olean locals, we were able to properly man the job.

The steam station when completed will generate 160,000 K.V.A.

We have other jobs in this territory such as the new building at the State Teachers College, and four other new schools. For awhile it was difficult to man these jobs, but they are well taken care of now.

I am enclosing a picture taken of 69 of 74 remaining on the steam station job. Also a story and picture of the progress of the job. I don't want to use up too much space for the first time and now that the ice is broken we shall keep you informed of our progress from time to time.

It looked like a hopeless task that morning of April 5, 1948, when the first of a string of heavy dump trucks swung out of Lake Shore Drive and deposited their load of earth into the swampy area leading toward the lagoon section of Dunkirk's harbor along Lake Erie.

How, residents of the city were ask-

ing each other, can a big electric generating station be built out there in the water? It did look like an in-

superable job at that.

But modern earth-moving equipment in the hands of expert workmen can soon turn the impossible into actuality. And before Western New York's summer had changed to autumn, concrete foundations were being poured in an area where a part of Lake Erie had existed.

The Dunkirk Steam Station, the \$27,000,000 newest addition to Niagara Hudson's generating capacity, stands on a peninsula built for it through the medium of incessant dumping of earth and stone, hour after hour, day after day, one load atop the other until the proper grade had been attained.

First a roadway had to be built to the water's edge. The roadway continued in a big circular sweep until, returning to the mainland again, it had cut off a section of the lagoon and formed a lake within a lake.

To those of you who have bought the occasional load of topsoil to spread around the yard and fill the flower beds, figures on the earth-fill requirement at Dunkirk have a meaning. Approximately 200,000 cubic yards of earth were brought in from points outside the 80-acre site on which the station stands. An additional 75,000 cubic yards were dug from the power-house site and the lagoon. And 8,500 cubic yards more of rock were dug from the lagoon floor. All that happened before the station, itself, could be started.

On October 12, the first of the 25,000 cubic yards of concrete that go into the station were poured into the foundation. To make 25,000 cubic yards of concrete requires 40,000 barrels of cement and 350 railroad carloads of sand and gravel!

With 1949's arrival came the first steel. January 3, the steel workers erected the first of the 6,000 tons of structural steel that had to be put in place. An additional 1,500 tons of reinforcing rods went into the concrete.

Less than four months later, most of the steel was in place and on April 27 the first of the 4,500,000 bricks to be laid were put into the massive walls.

Meanwhile, erection of the boilers had been started—a task which involved use of 170 carloads of materials. It will take about a year, from the date of the start on boiler construction, to complete installation—a job that will be done by spring.

The main building for the boilers and turbines is 175 feet by 225 feet. The walls are 25 inches thick at the base. The station's two stacks rise another 150 feet above the building. The stacks are self-supporting ones, each 13½ feet in diameter at the top and belling out at the bottom to 21

feet. Concrete two inches thick was shot by guns over their entire interior surfaces.

The boilers weigh approximately 5,000,000 pounds each.

Each of the two turbines is supported on an independent concrete island built on top of solid rock. Each foundation contains about 1,500 cubic yards of concrete. They are not connected in any way to the building, so that their vibration will not affect other parts of the station, nor will they be affected by vibration elsewhere in the station.

The turbines are of a new design and are the first of their kind ever installed. They operate under a steam presure of 1,450 pounds per square inch at 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit and with reheated steam, at 1,000 degrees at low pressure.

Water used in the condensers will be pumped from the lake through several hundred feet of tunnels. They are thirsty critters, those condensers, requiring a total of 230,400,000 gallons daily.

The first of the two 80,000 KW generators went into operation on October 2, 1950 and was placed on the line on October 12. The official opening was held on November 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1950, though not completed in every respect. The first unit will give the public an idea of the size and detail of what it takes to generate electricity the modern way.

Already a landmark which can be seen for miles along the shore, the Dunkirk Station stands as a tribute to the planning skill and engineering genius of men and women of Niagara Mohawk. Already, potential customers of power from the station are looking forward to the day it starts operating for the benefit of industry, stores and homes which depend so much these days on plentiful and cheap Niagara Mohawk Power.

S. J. SEKULA, P. S.

### Cites Highlights of The Miami Convention

L. U. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.— To try to tell the members of the proceedings of our Miami Convention in detail is impossible. It can be better read in the proceedings of the convention, so your delegate can only give his personal impressions of the convention as he saw it.

The convention was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Father Druhan. An address of welcome was given by the officials of labor of the city and county, and an outstanding address was made by the President of the Florida Light and Power Company. The expression of respect and admiration by the President of the United States of our officers and of our union was comforting.

The efforts made by the brothers of the Miami local union to entertain the delegates and guests, and the statement by one of its officers that it controls 97 per cent of the work in its jurisdiction, is a target for all of us.

The reports made by the officers of our International Office were outstanding and easily understood even by me, your delegate. The reports were made by the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, International Executive Board and the E. W. B. A. The fact that there were 2,800 delegates registered, though only 2,640 were present at the convention made the 24th the largest ever. Other outstanding facts were: The fact that we have 1,521 local unions with a membership of more than 450,000. The fact that we have assets of more than 13 million, 700 thousand dollars. The fact that the 13 members of the Laws Committee represented a cross section of all our classifications, which included Brother Elmer Zemke, a member of this local union. Their report was brilliant and won expressions of admiration from the delegates. Of the 28 condensed changes in the laws proposed, the convention concurred 100 per cent with the recommendations of the Law Committee. The action of our officers and the respect they received, not only from our members and their associates, but the country as a whole, could only leave one with the impression that our confidence is well placed and such leadership can only take us forward.

The addresses of Secretary of Labor Tobin, President William Green of the A. F. of L. and our own Brother Joe Keenan of the L. L. P. E., were certainly inspiring and will live with us for a long time,

The ability of President Tracy to conduct the affairs of the convention and the almost immediate impression he conveyed to the delegates that each and every one of the delegates present would have an opportunity to express himself on any question brought before the convention was reassuring. This impression was borne out when one Brother, having difficulty in expressing himself, and another with knowledge of procedure, asked for the previous question, President Tracy said: "I think we should hear what the Brother has to say. However, the previous question has been asked for and I submit to the floor: Shall the Brother have an opportunity to finish what he has to say or shall the ques-tion be called for?" The Brother had his opportunity.

In President Tracy's keynote address, he stated, "Labor will give unstinting cooperation in the preservation of our government. The defense effort will be more effective however, if the oppressive labor laws on the Federal and state statute books are

#### Lethbridge Honors Old Time Members



Local Union 630, Lethbridge, Alberta, recently honored its veteran members. Left to right: A. Hutton, 21 years; A. Pink, 21 years; C. Castles, retired, 21 years; J. R. McDonald, 25 years; H. Schweitzer, 30 years. Seated: A. J. Metcalfe, financial secretary; J. Bowron, 32-year member; D. C. Cooper, president; W. Taylor, recording secretary.

removed. This is not a time for private wars between management and labor. The road must be open to full cooperation. The Taft-Hartley Act and the Little Taft-Hartley Acts of the states are blocks in that road of cooperation and they must be lifted quickly and sincerely. Labor is closer to unity in this country today than it has ever been in the past. The overall advance in organization by the Brotherhood is demonstrated by the increase of our membership which amounts to a 20 per cent rise in the last two years. Great gains have been made. Exclusive bargaining rights have been won with large power companies and manufacturing companies. Advances have been made in the political and legislative fronts.'

Certainly the confidence placed in President Tracy, Secretary Milne, Treasurer Hogan, Vice President Ingram, all the other Vice Presidents, and our International Executive Board Officers, is well founded. They are each very able and sincere men.

I want to thank my local for the opportunity of having associated with such sincere and worthy brothers.

W. L. STROHECKER, P. S.

## Lethbridge Honors Its Veteran Members

L. U. 630, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, CANADA—To the best of our knowledge this is the first time Lethbridge has been heard from in the JOURNAL. We hope to continue to send in small contributions from time to time.

Recently we paid tribute to the old timers of our local by presenting honor pins and certificates at a social evening held in their honor. The pins and certificates were ably presented by International Representative Brother W. Ladyman, to the following members for their respective years of service: Brothers J. Bowron, 32 years; L. Symonds, retired, 30 years; H. Schweitzer, 30 years; J. O. Roberts, retired, 28 years; W. Symonds, retired, 25 years; J. R. McDonald, 25 years; C. Castles, retired, 21 years; A. Hutton, 21 years; A. Pink, 21 years; A. K. Watson, 21 years. Much to our regret Brothers L. Symonds, Roberts, W. Symonds and Watson were not able to be present.

There was a photographer present to take pictures of the occasion, but unfortunately, due to circumstances beyond his control the pictures did not turn out. By the time this was discovered and arrangements were made for them to be retaken, Brother Ladyman had left the city and therefore is not included in our photo.

Following the presentations, refreshments were capably served by the committee for the same, and Brother Don Charles displayed his musical talents which were accompanied by loud, and sometimes not so harmonious singing. Later in the evening some of the boys attempted (with a few sad misgivings), to prove their skill with the pasteboards until the wee hours of the morning.

The pleasure of giving recognition to the above mentioned members and this little get-together, was enjoyed by all present.

A. L. METCALFE, F. S.

# Hurricane Unforgettable For Indiana Delegates

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—Our delegates to the Convention at Miami surely got a rip-roaring welcome—from the hurricane, of course. They will not soon forget it. Brothers Paul Buerhle, Gail Farmer and Charles Wilson represented Local Union 697 at the Convention. Brother Farmer and the Mrs. had quite an experience. They had just left their room for a few minutes when a large window blew in and their room was turned into a chaotic mess by the strong wind. Brother Wilson's car was hit by a falling tree and damaged.

We have three Brothers hospitalized and they will appreciate a visit from any of our members. It gets mighty monotonous, fellows, lying on one's back and staring at the ceiling day after day.

Brothers Schoup and Gulban are having bone operations and Brother Johnson is suffering from a blood clot. So you healthy members of 697, do not forget these guys who are not so healthy.

Our eight bowling teams are looking forward to the International tournament at Miami and of course they are confident of "bringing home the bacon." I will try to have a write-up of our teams in my next letter. Brother A. Graber, our bowling secretary, has promised me all of the dope.

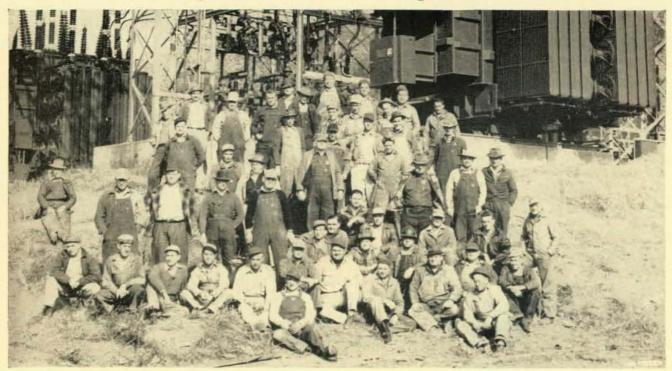
For the first time in quite a while, our charter is not draped in mourning. The grim reaper has passed us by for a time, for which we are grateful.

Our Twenty-Five Year Service Club will have held its annual winter banquet on December 9th, by the time this is in print. This is an event that our club members look forward to with eager anticipation.

We hope to have our Christmas party in our new building. Brother Seliger of our building committee has been urging the builders to hurry and I think that the building will be ready.

We read many pro and con items about the Taft-Hartley law. I do not like this infamous piece of class legislation any more than any other I. B. E. W. man but is it not possible that we have heard so much argument about it that it has assumed the proportions of a great ogre in our imaginations, or something to be afraid of in the dark? Has there ever been a time in the history of the I. B. E. W. when we lacked courage and efficient leadership in our international headquarters, leadership that has always taken us through many a tough situation? Have we not always been capable of taking care of our own business, even if meddling politicians have at times tried to ruin our organization? If we, as members of the

# Crew of Big Substation Job Completed in Illinois



Members at site of Grand Tower substation are identified in letter from Local Union 702.

I, B. E. W., are all loyal to our organization, keeping the same fervor that we have shown in past years, we have little to fear from Taft-Hartley or any other labor-hating laws that may be enacted now or later. Chances are that this T-H law may have some of its teeth pulled via a few favorable amendments. Let us keep our organization solid and we can quit worrying over Taft-Hartley. Show a solid front to the politicians. There exists no organization in America today more loyal than the I. B. E. W .- loyal to our flag and our country and its laws. Our membership consists largely of loyal young men who have served in all branches of the armed forces, and the I. B. E. W. has reason to be proud of these guys. Communism can find no breeding place in our union and our stand on Americanism is a good example for some of our politicians to emulate. We believe in a good American standard of living and will always insist that our wages should be commensurate with this standard.

HARRY B. FELTWELL, P. S.

#### Complete 80 Miles of Line In Illinois

L. U. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.—Local 702 takes this opportunity to thank the traveling Brothers who have helped us with the several big jobs being completed at this time. By the time this is published we will have completed 80 miles of 138 KV

line built by L. E. Myers Company for Central Illinois Public Service Company and 32 miles of 66 KV line for Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative contracted to Continental Construction Company substantial work was heavy and especially important because we built the substation without the aid of any other crafts.

Enclosed is a photo of I. B. E. W. members at the Grand Tower substation which was constructed in its entirety by I. B. E. W. members. The men in the photo and their local union number are: Joe Walker, Local 619; R. W. Bucklow, Local 816; Ray Wilson, Local 702; V. M. White, Local 558; A. R. Bennett, Local 702; Herbert Arnold, Local 702; Arthur Talley, Local 702; Buck Cavitt, Local 702; Fred Owen, Local 816; J. S. Johnson, Local 702; Allie Boatman, Local 702; Homer Rodgers, Local 702; C. A. Potts, Local 584; J. R. Brown, Local 129; A. J. Capel, Local 295; Robert Price, Local 702; J. H. Whipple, Local 816; W. R. O'Neil, Local 702; Conrad Jenkins, Local 702; Fred Mull, Local 702; Harry Halstead, Local 816; J. E. Moore, Local 816; Herman Schunderman, Local 816; O. V. Pigot, Local 995; R. B. Penn, Local 702; H. E. Strickland, Local 700; Ray Norton, Local 702; J. W. Miller, Local 390; M. B. Davis, Local 460; Roscoe Rose, Local 795; E. M. Cole, Local 835; R. L. Devitt, Local 295; Fred Bauder, Local 702; Clyde McCosky, Local 702; Corbet Cooper, Local 816; M. C. Van-Hoose, Local 1016; Earl Mills, Local 816; W. R. Johnson, Local 619; Nathan Hooker, Local 619; W. R. Honley, Local 619; W. F. Hendrix, Local 257; Robert Miller, Local 619; Ed Arkin, Local 369; Jack Moore, Local 584; C. Cosseboon, Local 816; George Heath, Local 816; Robert Parker, Local 702; L. R. Horsley, Local 702; Wm. Cossey,, Local 584; (Dogs) Williams, Local 702; O. A. Stied, Local 584

JAMES S. JOHNSON, R. S.

#### Armed Services Take Ashtabula Members

L. U. 762, ASHTABULA, OHIO—Local 762 is once again with you trying to keep all you readers informed of our activities. There has been quite a discussion around here among the boys about our local not being in print, so we're in here pitching. We are definitely still around and doing fine and although work has slacked up since our last report, all our men are still working in the jurisdiction.

With the Korean situation as it is, some of the fellows are leaving for the armed forces. The first one to leave was George Distler, Jr., the youngest son of our business agent. Arrangements have been made for the local to pay the dues of members called to active duty.

The bowling teams are now in full swing. Sure hope we have as much fun this year as we had last season. At the last meeting it was brought up before the body that the contractors be notified we wish to enter negotiations about wage increases and working conditions. They have all been notified.

Will have something to report next month on the international convention as our business agent weathered the hurricane and made it home safe and sound.

Will close wishing all of you a very Merry Christmas and may Peace on Earth come to everyone real soon.

JOHN DAVIS, P. S.

#### . . .

#### Brother Compliments Him on Article

L. U. 769, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Apprenticeship Committee has been urging me to write something about their program, achievements, desired goals, and prospective projects. They have been promising me some material and photographs from which to fabricate a communication that would give them needed publicity. But to date this has failed to materialize. But I will not let that stop me from giving them the attention that they need. Therefore, in this letter I shall proceed along those lines.

Before we go into the matter, I would like to digress a moment to asknowledge the kind remarks, made in a letter to me by a Brother who lives in Beverly Hills, California. This Brother exhibits to me that he "thinks deeply" and "definitely out of the rut of common thinking." The kind words which he wrote about your scribe, and his efforts, were, and I quote: "Your article has the power of self expansion. It is not the product of conditions, but the source for a higher level of life. May you write many more elevating articles." Thanks, my Brother; your discernment is indeed keen; and I but wish that more of our Brothers would awaken. For, it is to awaken them that I am writing these letters, to awaken them to true Brotherhood and to participate in elevating the mental, moral, intel-lectual, spiritual, and physical welfare of all of us.

The preamble of our I.B.E.W., Constitution specifically states the objects for which we are united together. These are the goals we are striving to attain. It would be well for each of us to read, and reread often, this preamble, refreshing our minds as to the purpose back of our organization. Now, each of the items therein enumerated are of personal interest and importance to each one of us; but, as I see it, they are but facets of the one common true goal. That goal is, when stated in its simplest form, full, unhampered, expression and enjoyment of our own individual being. We have succeeded

most in the attainment of this goal when we the workmen have organized into a group working together in unity and accord, using method in our search and approach. We have achieved together what no one of us alone could. Our mistake has been in our selection of the direction to travel. and the methods of approach to that goal. Some of us have been trapped into taking bypaths; others have lost completely the vision, and have accepted a substitute. The True Goal may only be attained by the sincere seeker, who is willing to serve his apprenticeship, and then as a journeyman applying his skill and knowledge for the wages due, thereby becoming perfect in his knowledge by demonstrating his ability to do what he has learned, he thus becomes the master who is qualified and competent to supervise the works, assign tasks to the craftsmen, and teach apprentices. I speak this in a double sense; meaning that it is applicable both practically and speculatively. The true path to the true Goal is that of the unfoldment of the entire faculties, mental or physical or spiritual; by giving attention to the awakening, development, and expression of all the powers and attributes of the entire being, in accordance with the laws or blueprint of The Grand Master-Architect. But, the blind guides and the selfish, unscrupulous, racketeers have led us into many blind alleys, and have taken away the keys to the attainment of our true goal. A common language, a common understanding of the words of our language, is necessary before we can properly work together in the attainment of that goal. The Workmen do not understand each other; do not see the same goal; do not look at the same blueprint-thus we have a Tower of Babel instead of a beautiful temple.

For the purpose of all the workmen on any construction job working together in unity, and for utilizing all of the workmen, we group them according to skill, knowledge, experience, and therefore the job is done with greater facility and with least effort and minimum waste of time and materials. We find therefore among the workmen, and especially the organized workmen, three classes of workmen: apprentice, journeymen, and masters. The apprentice is the learner; one who has newly come into the trade, unskillful, but willing to learn. Formerly, the apprentice was indentured to work for a master or a journeyman for a definite period of time. He traveled with the journeyman from job to job and learned by on-the-job training all of the trade secrets and methods. He received as recompense for his service, which was more often than not the dirtiest part of the job, his instruction, board and maintenance. Now, we have our apprentice programs, with classrooms, text books, instructors, and work shops. Times, and methods, change but the principles involved do not change. We are teaching our apprentices the operative methods and trade secrets applicable in the earning of money and position; but we are neglecting to teach them the speculative side of the trade and in so doing we have detoured from the true path to the original goals.

Life is a school. It is truly the school of hard knocks. Its colors are black and blue. The world is neither a prison, a penitentiary, a place of ease, nor an amphitheatre for games or spectacles; but is a place of instruction and dicipline. Life is given to us for moral and spiritual training, for the unfolding of the latent faculties and powers and attributes of our being. These are potentially on tap within each one of us. The entire course of the Great School of Life is an Education in virtue, happiness, self-expression; preparing us for a future existence of greater glory and capacity. And remember the word education implies to educe, that is to draw forth, to unroll as a scroll, the inner potentialities and natural aptitudes of native endowments. In this manner the unconscious dynamics are weakened and brought to the use of the consciousness. Thus it is a process of unfoldment of latent potentialities. The periods of life are the terms of life's school; all human conditions are its forms; all human employments, its lessons. Each of us are studying in that great school, none are exempt. This school has no favorite sons. Nor does it school one man and screen another from the fiery trials of its lessons. We must serve our apprenticeship faithfully then when we have acquired a knowledge of the tools of the trade we shall be admitted as journeymen and entitled to draw wages justly due. We are obligated one to the other and often we act as though we have forgotten that fact. I recently saw an example of the workmen working in harmony and accord in the perfecting and completing of a difficult job. The superintendent of that job told me that the men of both trade branches ought to be commended for the manner in which they did their job, it was outstanding. This is how it ought to be done, in peace and accord one with the others, as brothers helping one another. The incident to which I refer was on the Edenfield Job at the K-25 Sub-Station, in which both the inside men and the outside men worked together successfully and in true teamwork, resulting in a job well done and deserving of praise.

Before I close this letter, I would like to commend the teachers in 760's apprentice school, the committee, and the apprentices for their effort and achievements. The work is progressing; the barn has been remodeled and is now an excellent workshop for training apprentices in the practical application of the theory of the texts. The committee is to be highly commended for its fine work in procuring materials, tools, test instruments, shop equipment, etc., with which the apprentice can feel the job before going out on a job. There is much to be done yet but due credit must be rendered for the splendid effort which has been done, thereby spurring to greater effort and achievement. The faithfulness with which the apprentices are attending the school is due much comment that is of a commendatory nature. Boys, keep up the good work; and in days to come we will then be able to withstand the derogatory remarks offered by our management when we are in negotiations for better working conditions and wages. It is thus that we shall achieve, by study, practice, patiencetrue brotherhood, and faithfulness to our organization.

As I write this, Christmas is about a month away, before this is published it will be passed and gone. Nevertheless, I take this opportunity to say unto each of you my Brothers, I wish you, from the deep of my heart, A VERY MERRY CHRIST-MAS and A HAPPY, PROSPEROUS,

NEW YEAR.

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P. S.

## Work Picks Up at Jackson, Tennessee

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—Just hope this old scribe has been forgiven for not keeping up his duties last month. But sometimes he just gets busy and lets things slide. Now it's almost time for that Thanksgiving turkey, then Christmas shopping. And now it will be January of a new year before everyone knows what's going on with 835.

Work is picking up around here. All our members are working but quite a few are away from home. Our local is small—we have 356 "A" members and five "BA" members. But it keeps our Business Agent Nichols busy seeing that everyone is working. Business Agent Nichols and your press secretary will be leaving November 27th for the first session of the 16th Wage Conference in Knoxville, Tennessee. The second session will be the week of the 11th of December. We are hoping management will be big hearted and grant us a nice increase, as everyone knows it costs lots to live these days.

Enjoyed seeing old friends and meeting new ones while in Miami at the 24th Convention. Sorry to be late with my thanks to Local 835 for sending me.

J. S. GOODWIN, P. S.

# Officers of Local Union 844, Sedalia, Mo.



Members are identified in letter from L. U. 844.

# Membership is 100% In Sedalia Shops

L. U. 844, SEDALIA, MO.—Enclosed please find a picture of the officers of Local Union 844. The names of the officers and the office held by each are, reading from left to right facing the picture:

Back row: Bernard Hill, treasurer; J. D. Payne, president; V. C. Richardson, Executive Board member; Harold N. Painter, recording secretary.

Front Row: J. W. Standard, Executive Board member; J. A. Larson, financial secretary; Chester Kerr, vice president; F. F. Henderson, Executive Board member.

We now have 100 percent membership here in Sedalia at the Missouri Pacific Shops. We are backing Local Union No. 1259 of Kansas City 100 percent in their strike against radio station KDRO of this city.

Members of the Executive Board would like to see our picture in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL sometime.

HAROLD N. PAINTER, R. S.

# Jersey City Local Records Progress

L. U. 1330, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—As press secretary of this fine local, let it be known that some of my big time Brother members have hounded me to make a report in the JOURNAL. So here is Local 1330, with Joseph Alves, president, sticking its neck out in the Brotherhood and showing signs of being a healthy, breathing organism since many changes have taken place where we work and the

Brothers have shown their capacity for adapting themselves to these changes.

As a result of our struggles we have with all combined locals of 853, 1134, Sewaren, 1320, 1329, 1330, 1335, 1338, 1345, 1350, 1355 and 1368 come up into fourth place, thereby proving we are an intelligent fighting force which is well aware of the direction it is taking, particularly in contract proposals.

Despite these successes, however, most of us grunt and grumble because we also know the long road ahead of us to make us completely free men—economically at least.

May these few words, then, stress the importance of strong and united Brothers (in spite of personal differences) not only within our own local but in all locals serving a useful purpose in aspiring to noble causes.

RALPH L. COMITO, P. S.

## Baltimore Delegate Reports on Convention

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Greetings, Brothers, greetings to all of you. Your scribe takes this opportunity to wish you all a very Happy New Year from the officers and members of Local Union 1383. This being my fifth consecutive year as your scribe, I'm going to let you in on a little personal news. This also happens to be our 30th wedding anniversary, so I will take Her Royal Highness for a little trip to celebrate. Of course, some of you fellows will say, "So what? I'm married one year and took the little lady for a trip to celebrate."

I'd better get back to complete my report to you. Eirst of all, our regular meeting of Friday, November 17th, was opened by President Bucklev with all the officers in attendance. From where your scribe was sitting, it looked as if all the seats were filled and there was standing room only. Brother Buckley did a swell job when he obligated that crowd of candidates. We expect more applications to be approved and accepted by the body at the next meeting. Another highlight feature of the meeting was the convention report. We all have been anxious to hear from Brother Robert Walker, our delegate to the convention. Bob completely covered every phase of his journey from the time he stepped onto the plane for Miami until his return to his home. Incidently, Brother Walker takes this opportunity to thank the management of the Hotel Everglades in Miami for the splendid hospitality they extended him during his stay. That's why he didn't mind the hurricane. The members are now awaiting the printing and circulation of the new Constitution.

And now our "Flashy Flashes." Brothers, have you read the article on page 15 of our Journal for November, 1950, under headline of "I. L. P. A. Honors our JOURNAL For Editorial Excellence?" Gosh! That one really put your scribe in the spotlight, or limelight or whatever you may call it. It really caught me unawares. Gee whiz, I'm bewildered just to think I helped the JOURNAL to get two awards. Bravo, I shall continue to help the JOURNAL achieve more awards and honors.

No room for my "Here, There and Everywhere" this time, so enjoy yourself, it's very near to 1951 and a Happy New Year.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

#### Five St. Louis Vets Take Retirement

L. U. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO .- It no doubt will be quite a surprise to get a little script from Local Union 1439, but it is not so much the local's fault as it might be their press secretary's. I am sorry to say I have been pinched for time. As you Brothers might all know, a union man should only have to work 6 hours per day this day and age, but it looks as 30 hours isn't enough time for one day to complete our "musts" of life.

Speaking of musts, we have had quite a few of the boys called for active military service, as no doubt every other local union has had. Let us therefore, in behalf of every one concerned, wish them God's speed and a safe return from their missions.

We also have had the following Brothers retire since my last writing for the Electrical Workers' Jour-NAL: Brothers Joe Caldwell, Bob Beck, Harry Rohne, H. C. Minnick and David Purkey. We, the Brothers of L. U. 1439 wish them with sincere respect, the best of luck, health and happiness for the rest of their natural

Well, the 24th Convention of the I.B.E.W. which was held at Miami, Florida, of which I was chosen to be one of our local's delegates, was quite a success both from a standpoint of good sound labor organizing and from the standpoint of Labor's League for Political Education. These two points were substantiated by the fact that since the 1948 Convention, our I.B.E.W. organization has had a 20 percent membership increase, and secondly from the success of the L.L.P.E. But we still have a long hard road to travel, and our efforts should never

There was quite some disappointment experienced as well as excitement by the delegates and their wives due to the hurricane which struck Miami about the second day of the convention. The ladies missed out on the ocean boat cruise, and also the fashion show which was scheduled for their entertainment. The convention adjourned early on the second day to permit the delegates to get back to their hotels and stay in safe sheltered places of abode. As I was waiting to see a Brother delegate in the lobby of the McAllister Hotel, I overheard one of the ladies remark to another delegate's wife . . . "I think they are just trying to put on a show for the visitors down here by putting up all these storm warnings and boarding up all the windows on street level. I have seen it blow pretty hard where I came from, but we don't go to all this trouble." This was about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. About 11:40 p.m. Tuesday, as I was trying to go to sleep in my room on the 11th floor of the Alcazar Hotel, I was aroused by being gently rolled around in my bed. I got up and looked out the window, and saw some of the Royal Palms kissing the street and the cocoanuts rolling around on the street like bowling balls. A thought came to me about the lady in the hotel lobby in the afternoon, and I began to wonder just how she felt about all this by now.

Our Locals 309, 649, 2, 1455 and 1439 had the pleasure of having Mr. J. W. McAfee, the president of Union Electric Light and Power Companies of Missouri and Illinois as our guest, at the Convention. I am quite sure that the whole of the delegation concerned didn't think there was any misrepresentation of the introduction President Tracy gave Mr. McAfee after they had heard Mr. McAfee's inspiring message about union relationship and management.

Many happy returns of the Holiday Season to all at the I.B.E.W. International Office and to all local unions, from Local 1439.

CLARENCE FAHRENHOLTZ, P. S.

#### Inventory-Taking Cuts Wheeler Crew

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—We extend our congratulations to the editor of the Journal upon receiving the plaque in recognition of our Jour-NAL'S editorial excellence, The I.L.P.A. should be a competent judge.

At the Wheeler plant here we are taking inventory and for a few days only a skeleton crew is at work.

Friday afternoon we said goodbye to Fisher Ames who has been foreman of the maintenance department for several years. He will leave this week for Florida where he has considerable property.

Harold Riddell injured his hand while at work one night last week and after several trips to the doctor it

seems to be improving.

Effie Townes is recovering from a major operation at the Jordan Hospital in Plymouth, and Marion Hovey returned to her job last Monday. Two of our cats were accidentally killed and the inspection department is a sad place just now. Some of us didn't appreciate the fine qualities of Smoky as well as the gentleness of Minnie. Those cats were friendly, even with the mice, and we shall miss them both

Anna MacRae and Marie Perry both celebrated birthdays on November 28th and since they will both be voting it won't be long until the Taft-

Hartley law is abolished.

Christmas will be over before the JOURNAL reaches us again so we wish all a happy New Year. The happiness depends on how much we make others happy. It is said that "happiness is a perfume, we cannot sprinkle it on others without spilling a few drops on ourselves."

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

## Ontario Local Signs Improved Contract

L. U. 1590, LEASIDE, ONTARIO, CANADA-This local has just signed its new contract with Rogers Majestic, Ltd. This time the contract is to run for a period of 18 months instead of the usual 12 months which has been the duration of previous contracts. The contract calls for an immediate six cents per hour increase across the board, a reduction in working hours from 43% to 42, with no reduction in take-home pay, effective the first of January, 1951, and a further reduction in working hours

from 42 to 40 with no reduction in pay to be effective the first of January, 1952. The company also agrees to review the cost-of-living index on the first of July, 1951, the first of October, 1951, and the first of January, 1952 and to pay an across-theboard increase at these dates of one cent for every two points increase in the cost of living as shown in the previous months' index. The company also agrees by October, 1951, to introduce a greatly improved sick benefit and group insurance plan.

The whole of the negotiations were carried out with the best of relations existing between the company and the local-the only sour note being attempt by the red-tinged U. E. W. to disrupt the negotiations.

BERT THORNLEY, P. S.

#### Questions a Unionist Might Ask Himself

L. U. 1631, HARMON, N. Y .- The officers and members of this local union wish a Very Happy, Prosperous and Peaceful 1951 to all their fellow Brothers in the I.B.E.W.

Now that this is January, let each and every one of us review our activities so that we will be able to determine what good union men we were in 1950.

First as a Shop Committeeman, ask yourself the following:

"Did I do a good job for my Brothers in the shop?"

"Did I handle grievances to a successful conclusion?"

"Was I the committeeman who took the job as shop steward to further my own interest?"

"Lastly are the president of my local and the men under my jurisdiction satisfied with my stewardship?"

As lay members, let us examine ourselves with these few inquiries:

"Have we been doing a good job by living up to the working agreement?

"Have we run our officers and our Brotherhood to the ground by being chronic complainers in the shop?" (You know, the kind of Brother who is always finding fault where everybody and his brother can hear him, who complains the loudest when a supervisor is present.)

"How is my standing with reference to my dues?" (Look at your offi-cial receipt and be one of those who can say to himself on New Year's Day, "I do not owe my Brotherhood

anything for 1950,")

Nineteen-fifty has been a good year for the Brothers at Harmon, New York. As you know we received our first anniversary. We have made progress to our satisfaction and as the first of the year is here our own grievance calendar is practically clean.

D. H. VAN HOUTEN, P. S.

#### Death Claims for November 1950

1.0   Garden   1.000.00   112   James N. Hillermore   1.00   Garden   1.000.00   124   James N. Hays   1.00   1.000.00   125   James N. Hays   1.00   1.000.00   125   James N. Hays   1.00   1.000.00   125   James N. Hays   1.00   1			Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
1.0			William F. Meagher 8	1,000,00	112	Thomas Allyn Sigurdson	475.00
1. O. (131   Edward J. Wood   1. O. (100   1. O. (145)   Edward J. Wood   1. O. (145)   Edward J. Arbonast   1. O. (145)   Edward J. O. (145)   Edward J. O. (145)   James R. Akin   1. O. (100, 00)   153   E. W. Grimbi   1. O. (125)   James R. Akin   1. O. (100, 00)   153   E. W. Grimbi   1. O. (125)   James R. Akin   1. O. (100, 00)   153   E. W. Grimbi   1. O. (125)   James R. Akin   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Fred Luttrel   1. O. (134)   William Schenck   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Edward Glen West   1. O. (135)   Fred Schurke   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Edward Glen West   1. O. (135)   Fred Schurke   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Hollis T. Hubbard   1. O. (136)   Fred Schurke   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Hollis T. Hubbard   1. O. (136)   1. O. (137)   1		3)	Emil Schledorn		112	Julius V. Villermore	150,00
1. O. (131   Edward J. Wood   1. O. (100   1. O. (145)   Edward J. Wood   1. O. (145)   Edward J. Arbonast   1. O. (145)   Edward J. O. (145)   Edward J. O. (145)   James R. Akin   1. O. (100, 00)   153   E. W. Grimbi   1. O. (125)   James R. Akin   1. O. (100, 00)   153   E. W. Grimbi   1. O. (125)   James R. Akin   1. O. (100, 00)   153   E. W. Grimbi   1. O. (125)   James R. Akin   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Fred Luttrel   1. O. (134)   William Schenck   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Edward Glen West   1. O. (135)   Fred Schurke   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Edward Glen West   1. O. (135)   Fred Schurke   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Hollis T. Hubbard   1. O. (136)   Fred Schurke   1. O. (100, 00)   154   Hollis T. Hubbard   1. O. (136)   1. O. (137)   1		72.3	Alfred: Urbanek			James A. Hays	1,000,00
1.0   S91   N. J. Barnes   1,909,00   134   Theodor G. Schmidt   1.0   (48)   W.J. Barnes   1,009,00   105   L. W. Griffith   1.0   (425)   James R. Ahlin   1,009,00   107   Frank L. Scott   1.0   (134)   Millian Schonk   1,009,00   137   Frank L. Scott   1.0   (134)   Willian Schonk   1,009,00   136   Edward Glon West   1.0   (134)   Willian Schonk   1,009,00   136   Edward Glon West   1.0   (134)   Millian Schonk   1,009,00   136   Edward Glon West   1.0   (134)   Millian Schonk   1,009,00   244   Hollis T. Hubbard   1.0   (134)   John A. Service   1,009,00   245   Gale Fredrick   1.0   (134)   John A. Service   1,009,00   245   Gale Fredrick   1.0   (134)   John A. Service   1,009,00   245   Gale Fredrick   1.0   (134)   John A. Service   1,009,00   245   Gale Fredrick   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   302   Williard V. Mallory   1.0   (135)   Tetus R. Bogers   1,009,00   304   Donald R. Harris   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   304   Galin A. Vallory   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   304   Galin A. Vallory   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   304   Galin A. Vallory   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   304   Galin A. Vallory   1.0   (340)   John Holt   1,009,00   351   Samuel S. Meyer   1.0   (340)   John Holt   1,009,00   352   Kenneth G. Hoover   1.0   (340)   James R. Meyer   1.0   (340		11)	James F. Smith			William C. Hensley	1,000.00
1.0   S91   N. J. Barnes   1,909,00   134   Theodor G. Schmidt   1.0   (48)   W.J. Barnes   1,009,00   105   L. W. Griffith   1.0   (425)   James R. Ahlin   1,009,00   107   Frank L. Scott   1.0   (134)   Millian Schonk   1,009,00   137   Frank L. Scott   1.0   (134)   Willian Schonk   1,009,00   136   Edward Glon West   1.0   (134)   Willian Schonk   1,009,00   136   Edward Glon West   1.0   (134)   Millian Schonk   1,009,00   136   Edward Glon West   1.0   (134)   Millian Schonk   1,009,00   244   Hollis T. Hubbard   1.0   (134)   John A. Service   1,009,00   245   Gale Fredrick   1.0   (134)   John A. Service   1,009,00   245   Gale Fredrick   1.0   (134)   John A. Service   1,009,00   245   Gale Fredrick   1.0   (134)   John A. Service   1,009,00   245   Gale Fredrick   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   302   Williard V. Mallory   1.0   (135)   Tetus R. Bogers   1,009,00   304   Donald R. Harris   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   304   Galin A. Vallory   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   304   Galin A. Vallory   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   304   Galin A. Vallory   1.0   (135)   John Holt   1,009,00   304   Galin A. Vallory   1.0   (340)   John Holt   1,009,00   351   Samuel S. Meyer   1.0   (340)   John Holt   1,009,00   352   Kenneth G. Hoover   1.0   (340)   James R. Meyer   1.0   (340		131	Edward J. Wood			Norbert Ernest Deeringhoff	1,000,00
1.0   1.425   James R. A. Dalilla   1.000,00   157   Frank L. Scott   1.0   1.15   1.000,00   157   Frank L. Scott   1.0   1.000,00   157   Frank L. Scott   1.0   1.000,00   150		200	E C Fauther			William Guranovich	1,000,00
1.0   1.425   James R. A. Dalilla   1.000,00   157   Frank L. Scott   1.0   1.15   1.000,00   157   Frank L. Scott   1.0   1.000,00   157   Frank L. Scott   1.0   1.000,00   150	1	65.4				Theodor C. Selectiv	1,000,00
1. 0, (211)   Edward Martin, St.   1,000,00   214   1501b, T. Rubbard   1, 0, (215)   John A. Service   1,000,00   245   1604b, Fredrick   1, 00, 504   1, 00, 504   1, 00, 505   1, 00,		80)	William Faldes			P W Germidt	1,000,00
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1. 0, (211)   Edward Martin, St.   1,000,00   214   1501b, T. Rubbard   1, 0, (215)   John A. Service   1,000,00   245   1604b, Fredrick   1, 00, 504   1, 00, 504   1, 00, 505   1, 00,	1	134)	Charles A. Dahlin			Fred Luttrell	300,00
1. 0, (211)   Edward Martin, St.   1,000,00   214   1501b, T. Rubbard   1, 0, (215)   John A. Service   1,000,00   245   1604b, Fredrick   1, 00, 504   1, 00, 504   1, 00, 505   1, 00,		134)	William Schenek			Edward Glen West	300,00
1.00 (5418) W. J. Dyson		134)	Fred Schucke			Walter James Cox	050,00
1.00 (5418) W. J. Dyson	9	211)	Edward Martin, St			Hollis T. Hubbard	1,000,00
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1. 0.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.		561	George Ledie			Lawrence A Sullivan	475,00 1,000,00
1. 0.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.	0	574)	Carl J. Christensen			Willard V. Mallory	1,000,00
1. 0. 1842   John Holt   1.,000,00   304   Belgin A Valerius   1. 0. 0. 1843   John Holt   1.,000,00   304   Belgin A Valerius   1. 0. 0. 1849   John H. Cleverley   1.,000,00   329   Kenneth G. Hoover   1. 0. 0. 1849   John H. Cleverley   1.,000,00   329   Kenneth G. Hoover   1. 0. 0. 1849   John H. Cleverley   1.,000,00   329   James Edw. Penturf   1. 0. 0. 1849   James M. Autoke   2. Jesse Carlow   825,00   329   James M. Autoke   2. Jesse Carlow   825,00   329   James M. Penture   3. James Arnstrong   95,24   300   James M. Penture   3. James Arnstrong   95,24   300   James M. Autoke   3. James Arnstrong   4. James M. J. James M. J.	11	633)	Tetus R. Rogers			Donald B. Harris	300,00
1. 0. (817)   Joseph Lefkoutz	)	713)	Dave Byerly	1,000,00	204	Eldor Hollingsworth Werner	650,00
1	)	802)	John Holt			Reglin A. Valerius	1,000,00
1	)	817)	Joseph Lefkovitz			Samuel S. Meyer	1,000,00
Busene J. Schneider   1,000,00   359   James M. Aubke   2   Jesse Carlow   825,00   309   Jesse E. Prentice   2   Jesse Carlow   825,00   309   Jesse E. Prentice   3   Jesse E. Jesse   4   Jesse E. Jesse   Jesse E. Jesse   4   Jesse E. Jesse   Jesse E. Jes	11	254194	JOHN H. Cleverley			Kenneth G. Hoover	475,00
Busene J. Schneider   1,000,00   359   James M. Aubke   2   Jesse Carlow   825,00   309   Jesse E. Prentice   2   Jesse Carlow   825,00   309   Jesse E. Prentice   3   Jesse E. Jesse   4   Jesse E. Jesse   Jesse E. Jesse   4   Jesse E. Jesse   Jesse E. Jes	)	19113)	H. E. Anderson			James Edw. Penturf	1,000,00
James Armstrong		1/4	Country F. Schoolston			Ames Jordan Glendenning	825,00
James Armstrong			losso Unitate			James M. Aubke	1,000,00
Morris Hatt		3	Zena Mackey			Everifie David Latereich	1,000,00
Morris Hait		- 1	lames Armstroms			Ralph Newton Dawson	1,000,00
Ernest A. Elbs			Morris Blatt			August Stetter	1,000,00
Rerman J. Kraus   1,000,00   417   Grover C. Daniel		1	Ernest A. Eibs		404	Marry Munich	1,000,00
Rerman J. Kraus   1,000,00   417   Grover C. Daniel		- 3	Maurice Johnson	1,000.00		Roy Arthur Kempton	1,000,00
Raymend R. Walters		- 1	Herman J. Kraus	1,000,00		Grover C. Daniel	1,000,00
		100	Catrick J. McCaffery			Edistace A. Davis	1,000,00
		- 3	REFERENCE IN AVAILURE PROPERTY	1,800,00		James E. Kelly	1,000,00
Charles E. Taylor			Demos Contract			Clement G. Korthals	1,000,00
10			Thurles E. Taylor			John I Hesta	825,00 825,00
11		9	lay II. Beatty			Jacob II Kreitzer	475,00
11   Robert J. Chicione   \$25,06   595   Eugene L. Lewis     11   Stanley E. Johnson   \$25,06   692   Dallas D. Collins     12   Clarence R. Harris   1,000,00   601   Deliver C. Bridgeman     13   Everett P. Stroud   1,000,00   617   David Henry Richardson     14   Everett P. Stroud   1,000,00   617   David Henry Richardson     15   Everett P. Stroud   1,000,00   617   David Henry Richardson     18   James A. Eberhardt   1,000,00   637   Joseph H. Stusher     18   Nivin D. Gillespie   1,000,00   637   Joseph H. Stusher     18   Nivin D. Gillespie   1,000,00   638   James Edward Evans     18   Prank Ferdinand Krusley   \$25,00   665   Lawrence J. Dart     22   Albert P. Jorgenson   1,000,00   700   George E. Griffin     38   Frank A. Huhley   1,000,00   705   William A. Owen     40   Roland Henry Huebney   1,000,00   705   William A. Owen     40   Roland Henry Huebney   1,000,00   716   Was R. Reese     40   George P. Oliver   1,000,00   738   George Henry Necker     48   William Henry Ferner   1,000,00   738   George Henry Necker     48   Fred J. Winningham   150,00   739   George Henry Necker     49   Charles W. Richardson   1,000,00   734   Thomas E. Relly     50   Charles W. Richardson   1,000,00   734   Thomas E. Relly     51   Edward Rillingstey   1,000,00   835   John E. Harris     52   Bermard C. Cole   300,00   835   John E. Harris     53   Bernard Carkin   1,000,00   835   John E. Harris     54   Bernard Carkin   1,000,00   835   Lexter Oliver Griffith     55   Remard Carkin   1,000,00   835   Lexter Oliver Griffith     56   Graffich Connell   1,000,00   836   Lexter Oliver Griffith     57   Francis R. Sipes   1,000,00   837   Janes Carl Buters     58   Fred L. Pardy   1,000,00   939   Win S. Tinker     59   Harry Richard May   1,000,00   939   Win S. Tinker     50   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   935   Locker Oliver Griffith     50   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   935   Locker Oliver Religion     50   Walter J. Corman   1,000,00   1249   Locker Griffith     50   Locker P. Locker   1,000,00   100   100			DITETICE W. INCOME			Henry Judson Smith	158.31
Robert J. Chickene   S25,00   695   Eugene L. Lewis		- 1	Thillip S. Britton	1,000,00		Louis R. Franklin	1,000,00
11   Stanley E. Johnson   \$25,00   602   Dallas D. Collins     16   Clarence R. Harris   1,000,00   611   Deliver C. Bridgeman     16   Everett P. Stroud   1,000,00   617   David Henry Richardsot     18   Arthur Ford Brown   1,000,00   617   David Henry Richardsot     18   Lames A. Eberhardt   1,000,00   637   Joseph H. Stusher     18   Nivin D. Gallespie   1,000,00   637   Joseph H. Stusher     18   Nivin D. Gallespie   1,000,00   637   Joseph H. Stusher     18   Nivin D. Gallespie   1,000,00   637   Joseph H. Stusher     18   Prank Ferdinand Krusley   \$25,00   665   Lawrence J. Dart     22   Albert P. Jorgenson   1,000,00   706   George E. Griffin     38   Frank A. Huhley   1,000,00   706   William A. Owen     40   Roland Henry Huebney   1,000,00   706   William A. Owen     40   Roland Henry Huebney   1,000,00   706   William A. Owen     40   George P. Oliver   1,000,00   736   George Henry Farker     40   George P. Oliver   1,000,00   738   George Henry NeSmith     40   George P. Oliver   1,000,00   738   George Henry NeSmith     41   Edward Billingstey   1,000,00   734   Thomas E. Relly     42   Edward Billingstey   1,000,00   835   John E. Harris     43   Bernard Carkin   1,000,00   835   John E. Harris     44   George Henry NeSmith   1,000,00   835   John E. Harris     52   Bernard Carkin   1,000,00   835   John E. Harris     53   Bernard Carkin   1,000,00   835   John E. Harris     54   Bernard Carkin   1,000,00   835   Lexter Oliver Griffith     55   Harry Dunstan   825,00   846   William D. Rudd     56   Fred L. Pardy   1,000,00   835   Lexter Oliver Griffith     58   Fred L. Pardy   1,000,00   837   Janues Carl Buters     98   Fred L. Pardy   1,000,00   939   Min. S. Tinker     98   Fred L. Steger   1,000,00   939   Min. S. Tinker     100   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   935   John P. Orman     103   Bernard Greenspun   1,000,00   941   John P. Gorman     104   William B. Roland   1,000,00   941   John P. Groman     105   William B. Lower   1,000,00   941   John P. Groman     106   Walter L. Steger				825,00	595	Eugene L. Lewis	666,67
16   Everett P. Stroud   1,000,00   611   Delhert C. Bridgeman   18   Arthur Foral Brown   1,000,00   618   Thomas J. Kelly   18   James A. Eberhard!   1,000,00   618   Thomas J. Kelly   18   Nivin D. Gillespie   1,000,00   648   James Edward Evans   18   Nivin D. Gillespie   1,000,00   648   James Edward Evans   18   Frank Ferdinand Krosley   825,00   665   Lawrence J. Dart   18   Dart   19   Dar		. 5	Stanley E. Johnson	825,00		Dallas D. Collins	1,000,00
18			larence R. Harris			Delbert C. Bridgeman	650,00
18		1	Sveren P. Stroud			David Henry Richardson	1,000.00
18		- 5	weres A Eberhandt	T 000 00		Thomas J. Krily	1,000,00
18		3	Sivin D. Gillesnie			James Edward France	1,000.00
22			Semantic Manual Internation to the same Local			Lawrence J. Dari	1,000,00
Ralph Jeimer Myers   \$25,00   716   Wm. S. Reese   40   George P. Oliver   1,000,00   738   Gus Edward Rhea   48   William Henry Ferner   1,000,00   738   George Henry Parker   48   Fred J. Winningham   150,90   780   George Henry Parker   50   Charles W. Richardson   1,000,00   74   Thomas E. Relly   51   Edward Billingsley   1,000,00   817   William Belger   1,000,00   817   William Belger   1,000,00   835   John F. Harris   52   Bernard Clarkin   1,000,00   835   John F. Estes   1,000,00   836   John F. Estes   1,000,00   836   John F. Estes   1,000,00   836   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   836   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   836   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   837   James Carl Butery   1,000,00   838   Joseph T. O'Connell   1,000,00   836   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   837   James Carl Butery   1,000,00   838   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   1,00		9	Albert P. Jorgensen	1,000,00		Clarities IC Clariffin	E,000,00
Ralph Jeimer Myers   \$25,00   716   Wm. S. Reese   40   George P. Oliver   1,000,00   738   Gus Edward Rhea   48   William Henry Ferner   1,000,00   738   George Henry Parker   48   Fred J. Winningham   150,90   780   George Henry Parker   50   Charles W. Richardson   1,000,00   74   Thomas E. Relly   51   Edward Billingsley   1,000,00   817   William Belger   1,000,00   817   William Belger   1,000,00   835   John F. Harris   52   Bernard Clarkin   1,000,00   835   John F. Estes   1,000,00   836   John F. Estes   1,000,00   836   John F. Estes   1,000,00   836   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   836   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   836   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   837   James Carl Butery   1,000,00   838   Joseph T. O'Connell   1,000,00   836   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   837   James Carl Butery   1,000,00   838   Leeter Oliver Gelfurh   1,000,00   1,00		1	Frank A. Hubbey	1,000,00	705	William A. Owen	650,00
100   100		1	toland Henry Huebner			Roy Campbell Parker	1,000,00
100   100		- 1	Ralph Delmer Myers			Wm. S. Regar	1,000,00
Charles W. Richardson   1,000,00   794   Thomas E. Relly	- 4	- 6	leorge P. Oliver			Gus Edward Rhea	475.00
Charles W. Richardson   1,000,00   794   Thomas E. Relly		7	Miliam Benry Ferner			George Henry Parker	1,000,00
51   Bernard C. Cole   200,00   812   William Bolger     52   Bernard Clarkin   1,000,00   842   John F. Batris     53   Bernard Clarkin   1,000,00   842   John F. Estes     54   Bernard Clarkin   1,000,00   842   John F. Estes     55   Bernard Clarkin   1,000,00   843   Thomas Martin Harrison     57   Cornelius O'Neill   200,00   846   William D. Rudd     57   Francis R. Sipes   1,000,00   855   Lecter Oliver Griffith     58   Joseph T. O'Conneil   1,000,00   855   Lecter Oliver Griffith     58   Fred L. Pardy   1,000,00   875   James Carl Butery     59   Stuart Ross McClintock   1,000,00   875   William B. Curtiss     58   Irwin Boshart   1,000,00   969   Benjamin Sanders     59   Harry Richard May   1,000,00   919   Win, 8 Tinker     50   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   923   Alonzo C. Cone     50   Walter J. Cormay   1,000,00   975   Robert A. Armstrong     50   Bernard Greenspun   650,00   110   John P. Gorman     50   Wan F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     50   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     50   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     51   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     52   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     53   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     54   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     55   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     55   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     55   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     55   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     56   Walter J. Steger   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     57   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     58   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     50   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     50   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     50   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Billor     50   Win F. Nixon   1,000,00   1219   Leonar Clark Bill	-	- 1	Juneles W. Bichardson			Thomas C. Politic	175.00
Definant   Cole   300,00   835   John F. Harris		1	dward Billingsley			William Balene	150,00
177   Francis R Sipes   1,000,00   846   William R Right     86		i	Sernard C. Cole			John E. Harris	1,000,00
177   Francis R Sipes   1,000,00   846   William R Right     86	3	1	Sernard Clarkin			John F. Estes	1,000,00
177   Francis R Sipes   1,000,00   846   William R Right     86	1	.1	Iarry Dunstan	825.00		Thomas Martin Harrison	1,000,00
Stuart Ross Mc Inflock   1,000,00   887   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00		C	Cornelius O'Neill	300,00	846	William D. Rudd	200,00
Stuart Ross Mc Inflock   1,000,00   887   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00	3	F	rancis R. Sipes	1,000,00		Lester Oliver Griffith	825,00
Stuart Ross Mc Inflock   1,000,00   887   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00   807   William B. Curtiss   1,000,00	1	J	oseph T. O'Connell			Leo W Hughes	1,000,00
100   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   919   Win. S. Tiliker   100   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   923   Monco C. Cone   103   Walter J. Cormay   1,000,00   975   Robert A. Armstrong   103   Bernard Greenspun   650,00   141   John P. Gorman   103   Krank U. Nason   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   103   Wh. F. Nyon   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   103   Wh. F. Nyon   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   103   Wh. F. Nyon   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   104   1	1	Jr.	red L. Pardy			James Carl Butery	825.00
100   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   919   Win. S. Tiliker   100   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   923   Monco C. Cone   103   Walter J. Cormay   1,000,00   975   Robert A. Armstrong   103   Bernard Greenspun   650,00   141   John P. Gorman   103   Krank U. Nason   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   103   Wh. F. Nyon   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   103   Wh. F. Nyon   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   103   Wh. F. Nyon   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   104   1	- 1	11	ewin Roshart			Representational Constant	1,000,00
105   Walter L. Steger   1,000,00   923   Alonzo C. Cone.   105   Walter J. Cormay   1,000,00   975   Robert A. Armstrong   103   Bernard Greenspun   050,00   1101   John P. Gorman   103   Brank U. Nason   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Baltor   103   Wm. F. Nixon   1,000,00   1249   Johnson Chair Bullon.	1	10	Iarry Richard May				1,000,00
103   Bernard Greenspun   050,00   1161   John P. Gorman   103   Brank U. Nason   1,000,00   1249   Onver H. Ballor   103   Wm. F. Nixon   1,000,00   1249   Onver H. Ballor   103   Wm. F. Nixon   1,000,00   1249   Onver H. Ballor   103   104						Alonzo C. Cope	1,000,00
103   Sernard Greensonn   0.50,00   1101   John P. Gorman   1103   Sernar U. Nason   1,000,00   1249   Oliver H. Ballor   103   Wm. F. Nixon   1,000,00   1240   Laguaga Clair Belling		V	Valter J. Cormay			Robert A. Armstrong	1,000,00
103 Prints U. Nason						John P. Gorman	1,000,00
103 Wm. F. Nixon 1,000,00 1249 Leeman Clair Billings	1	E	krank U. Nason		1219	Oliver II, Bailor	300,00
104 Phillip Standay Descript Land on 1910 Co. 14 Co. 15	1	V	Vm. F. Nixon			Leeman Clair Billings	825,00
The District Property Limited Line D. E. LeMay	- 2	37	num Stanley Dexter	1,000,00	12110	D. E. LeMay	1,000,00
108 Environ Benone + 5 + 4 (5)	- 4	- 11	aymon Benont		CHARGO C. P.		in war ar
112 George Focht 1.000,00 TOTAL	,	G	corae Poem vivi	1,000,00	TOTAL		2.240,20

# Better Insulation Offered This Year

A new electrical insulation is reported to have ten times the life of previous insulations under conditions of severe electrical stress.

Called Thermalastic, the new insulation consists of mica flakes embedded in tough, heat-resistant synthetic resin with sufficient stretch at operating temperatures to expand and contract with the generator coils. This has been found to be superior to previous insulations in nearly every physi-

cal, chemical, and electrical characteristic.

There have been but two major developments in high-voltage generator insulation in the last 40 years. In 1911 the mica-folium insulation was introduced, and in 1930 the asphalt-impregnated continuous-mica-tape insulation.

The latest development, Thermalastic, forms a tough, flexible electrical barrier with unusual properties. Under heat it expands only one-fourth as much as asphalt-bonded insulation. At 100 degrees Centigrade it has 30 times the tensile strength of conventional insulations.



# Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Once again a New Year dawns, and even today when the whole world is torn asunder by fear and doubt and confusion, there is something in the ringing in of a New Year that brings promise and the inspiration and hope and courage to fight for a better life for all. We are grateful for this new chance O Lord, and we thank You for it.

There are many of our Brothers whose names are listed here Lord, for whom the New Year never came. We pray Thee to bless them with the dawn of a New Year in Thy presence, so that they may know only the happiness of entering their Father's house to dwell in peace and joy.

Take care of their loved ones left here O Lord, who miss them sorely. Comfort them with the thought that their departed ones are not consigned to earth, but live glorious and immortal in a better world, awaiting reunion with their relatives and friends.

And strengthen us please God, so that we may make this New Year the best one of our lives. Make us so live and work and love, that we shall one day be united with our Brothers in our heavenly home, there to live in happiness and peace through all eternity. Amen.

Elmer R. Obrist, L. U. No. 1

Born July 26, 1888
Initiated March 2, 1917
Died November 19, 1950

Eugene J. Schneider, L. U. No. 1

Born January 14, 1889
Initiated March 11, 1918
Died November 2, 1950

Stanley E. Johnson, L. U. No. 11

Born May 31, 1901
Initiated May 6, 1946
Died November 1, 1950

E. P. Stroud, L. U. No. 16

Born June 21, 1890
Reinitiated February 24, 1941
Died October 18, 1950

John Strank, L. U. No. 17

Born May 1, 1909
Initiated April 19, 1948
Died October, 1950

A. F. Brown, L. U. No. 18

Born October 7, 1888
Initiated March 27, 1923
Died October 31, 1950

James Eberhardt, L. U. No. 18

Born July 23, 1891
Initiated August 11, 1937
Died October 18, 1950

N. D. Gillespie, L. U. No. 18

Born March 17, 1886
Initiated February 17, 1934
Died November 9, 1950

Frank F. Krosley, L. U. No. 18

Born November 27, 1912
Initiated October 8, 1946
Died October 3, 1950

Chester E. Morell, L. U. No. 18
Born May 29, 1888
Initiated April 13, 1913
Died October 7, 1950

Albert P. Jorgensen, L. U. No. 22

Born August 14, 1894
Initiated August 31, 1920
Died October 26, 1950

Frank Collins, L. U. No. 28

Born July 8, 1894
Reinitisted July 18, 1941
Died November 27, 1950

Leonard R. Huber, L. U. No. 28 Born October 10, 1889 Initiated April 12, 1917 Died November 30, 1950

Philip Lukowski, L. U. No. 41

Born September 24, 1909
Initiated April 14, 1942
Died October 16, 1950

Bernard Cole, L. U. No. 51

Born June 20, 1924
Initiated December 9, 1948
Died October 28, 1950

Harry Dunstan, L. U. No. 65

Born August 28, 1893
Initial October 15, 1946
Died October 7, 1950

Joseph T. O'Connell, L. U. No. 86

Born November 12, 1892
Reinitiated January 13, 1941
Died October 25, 1950

Fred L. Pardy, L. U. No. 86

Born July 2, 1900
Initiated December 26, 1941
Died November 6, 1930

Carl Whitehill, L. U. No. 93

Born November 2, 1901
Initiated January 2, 1950
Died October, 1950

Frank L. Scott, L. U. No. 177

Initiated October 19, 1937

Died October 25, 1950

Willard V. Mallory, L. U. No. 302

Born July 2, 1896
Initiated April 27, 1935
Died October 22, 1950

Ames J. Glendenning, L. U. No. 354

Born January 17, 1905

Reinitiated November 6, 1946

Died October 6, 1950

J. M. Aubke, L. U. No. 359

Born May 2, 1918
Initiated March 17, 1947
Died October 17, 1950

Stanley N. Whaler, L. U. No. 397

Born May 8, 1917
Initiated March 14, 1939
Died September 7, 1950

Eustace A. Davis, L. U. No. 428

Born December 25, 1897
Initiated August 15, 1927
Died October 4, 1950

George Dauchess, L. U. No. 465

Rorn October 9, 1907

Initiated July 15, 1946

Died October, 1950

Guy L. Rogers, L. U. No. 474

Born 1881
Reinitisted December 17, 1937
Died September 2, 1950

Dallas D. Collins, L. U. No. 602

Born February 17, 1920
Initiated June 17, 1942
Died October 12, 1950

Delbert C. Bridgeman, L. U. No. 611

Born August 18, 1923
Initiated March 25, 1946
Died October 27, 1950

George A. Melton, L. U. No. 611

Born May 6, 1899
Initiated January 12, 1943
Died November 2, 1950

Joseph H. Slusher, L. U. No. 637

Born March 19, 1919
Initiated March 22, 1947
Died October 20, 1950

George H. Parker, L. U. No. 763

Born June 18, 1894
Initiated June 2, 1943
Died October 20, 1950

George D. McNeill, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated August 1, 1943
Died October, 1950

James B. Wild, L. U. No. 1245

Born November 19, 1894
Initiated March 1, 1943
Died October, 1950

Reta J. Spinner, L. U. No. 1306

Born July 27, 1923
Initiated September 10, 1945
Died September 11, 1950

Paul D. Edwards, L. U. No. 1421

Born June 25, 1904
Initiated May 16, 1947
Died October 23, 1950

Peter Mathewson, L. U. No. 1450

Born April 19, 1884
Initiated December 19, 1946
Died August 20, 1930

BEW members will always "lend a hand" to ...





Give 'till it Helps
to the
MARCH of DIMES

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

60 th Anniversary

W. W. Lacy International President



Scott International Secretary

# 1951

|--|

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

#### APRIL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

#### JULY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

#### OCTOBER

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#### FEBRUARY

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